Crop Production

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 11, 1955 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JULY 1, 1955

CORN		
Acreage for harvest	80,765,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	42.7	Bushels
Indicated production	3,449,667,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms	938,034,000	Bushels
ALL WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	47,376,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	18.2	Bushels
Indicated production	860,331,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop)	38,241,000	Bushels
WINTER WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	33,891,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	19.6	Bushels
Indicated production	663,043,000	Bushels
ALL SPRING WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	13,485,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	14.6	Bushels
Indicated production	197,288,000	Bushels
DURUM WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	1,074,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	12.4	Bushels
Indicated production	13,269,000	Bushels
OTHER SPRING WHEAT		
Acreage for harvest	12,411,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	14.8	Bushels
Indicated production	184,019,000	Bushels
OATS		
Acreage for harvest	42,009,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	36.0	Bushels
Indicated production	1,513,498,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop)	249,507,000	Bushels
SOYBEANS		
Acreage grown alone	19,860,000	Acres
Acreage for beans	18,397,000	Acres
Stocks on farms	33,130,000	Bushels

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1955

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated July 1, 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated June 1, 1955	Indicated July 1, 1955
Corn, all	bu.	36.4	37.1	42.7	3,080,115	2,964,639	---	3,449,667
Wheat, all	"	17.1	18.1	18.2	1,154,073	969,781	845,215	860,331
Winter	"	18.0	20.5	19.6	867,390	790,737	639,224	663,043
All spring	"	14.6	11.9	14.6	286,683	179,044	1/205,991	197,288
Durum	"	13.0	4.2	12.4	33,432	5,557	---	13,269
Other spring	"	14.8	12.6	14.8	253,251	173,487	---	184,019
Oats	"	33.4	35.6	36.0	1,323,321	1,499,579	---	1,513,498
Barley	"	25.9	28.5	27.3	266,918	370,126	---	384,397
Rye	"	12.1	13.8	13.1	21,097	23,688	25,786	27,245
Flaxseed	"	9.2	7.3	8.6	35,898	41,534	---	43,396
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/2,221	2/2,447	2/2,601	39,357	58,853	---	47,214
Hay, all	ton	1.38	1.43	1.46	102,199	104,380	---	109,184
Hay, wild	"	.84	.75	.78	12,367	10,184	---	10,427
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.21	2.15	2.12	36,890	49,328	---	53,282
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.41	1.43	1.43	31,115	27,579	---	25,837
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.04	.82	1.09	6,635	3,052	---	4,682
Beans, dry edible	100 lb. bag	2/1,078	2/1,199	2/1,195	17,317	18,899	---	19,221
Peas, dry field	"	2/1,228	2/1,300	2/ 882	4,764	3,484	---	2,540
Potatoes	bu.	213.1	252.8	277.3	401,146	356,031	---	400,335
Sweetpotatoes	"	94.3	86.5	101.2	46,951	29,880	---	34,273
Tobacco	lb.	1,213	1,342	1,429	2,098,738	2,236,408	---	2,172,517
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	20.4	24.2	23.4	6,570	7,481	---	6,801
Sugar beets	"	14.1	16.1	16.1	10,431	14,091	---	11,981
Hops	lb.	1,402	1,577	1,608	53,621	43,363	---	38,102
Pasture	pct.	4/84	4/78	4/ 83	---	---	---	---

1/Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.
2/Pounds.
3/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
4/Condition July 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1955

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated June 1, 1955	Indicated July 1, 1955
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	1/106,402	109,512	---	105,560
Peaches	"	1/ 68,767	1/61,316	48,025	48,479
Pears	"	1/ 30,950	30,434	30,673	30,599
Grapes	ton	1/2,925	2,569	---	3,178
Cherries (12 States)	"	1/ 211	206	2/255	264
Apricots (3 States)	"	1/ 234	155	258	258

1/Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/Includes forecast for sour cherries in 5 Great Lakes States as of June 15.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Indicated 1954
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	113,874	125,080	130,930	135,835
Grapefruit	50,034	38,360	48,370	42,220
Lemons	12,493	12,590	16,130	13,800

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Million pounds			Millions		
May	12,318	12,999	13,088	6,058	6,125	6,440
June	12,306	12,600	12,665	5,092	5,317	5,701
Jan.-June Incl.	61,158	65,765	65,453	33,790	35,343	36,543

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1944-53		1954		1955	
	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	26.5	748,628	34.4	989,833	35.4	938,034
Wheat (old crop)	6.5	70,908	8.5	99,038	3.9	38,241
Oats (" ")	17.1	225,998	16.8	202,778	16.6	249,507
Barley(" ")	14.1	39,148	14.5	35,290	11.9	44,041
Rye (" ")	9.4	2,142	19.8	3,589	15.6	3,686
Flaxseed(" ")	2/5.5	2/2,065	15.0	5,494	7.3	3,049
Soybeans.....	3.8	8,909	1.4	3,652	9.7	33,130

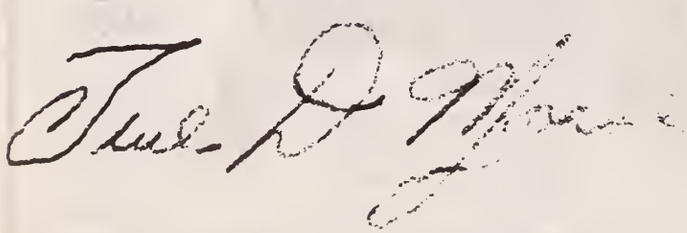
1/Percent of previous year's crop.
2/Short-time average.

ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	1955 percent of 1954
	Thousands			
Corn, all	84,675	79,875	80,765	101.1
Wheat, all	67,656	53,712	47,376	88.2
Winter	47,942	38,636	33,891	87.7
All spring	19,714	15,076	13,485	89.4
Durum	2,564	1,327	1,074	80.9
Other spring	17,150	13,749	12,411	90.3
Oats	39,556	42,151	42,009	99.7
Barley	10,329	12,994	14,099	108.5
Rye	1,740	1,718	2,081	121.1
Flaxseed	3,873	5,663	5,049	89.2
Rice	1,761	2,405	1,815	75.5
Sorghums (including sirup)	13,283	17,828	21,400	120.0
Cotton 1/	22,763	19,791	17,096	86.4
Hay, all	74,328	72,770	74,667	102.6
Hay, wild	14,613	13,501	13,404	99.3
Hay, alfalfa	16,685	22,996	25,082	109.1
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	22,097	19,312	18,064	93.5
Hay, lespedeza	6,343	3,702	4,307	116.3
Beans, dry edible	1,628	1,576	1,609	102.1
Peas, dry field	389	268	288	107.5
Soybeans 3/	13,740	18,753	19,860	105.9
Soybeans for beans	11,987	17,037	18,397	108.0
Peanuts 3/	3,134	1,936	2,034	105.1
Potatoes	1,967	1,408	1,444	102.5
Sweetpotatoes	496	346	339	98.0
Tobacco	1,734	1,666	1,520	91.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	322	309	291	94.1
Sugar beets	736	876	744	85.0
Hops	38	28	24	86.2

1/Acreage in cultivation July 1. 2/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
3/Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:



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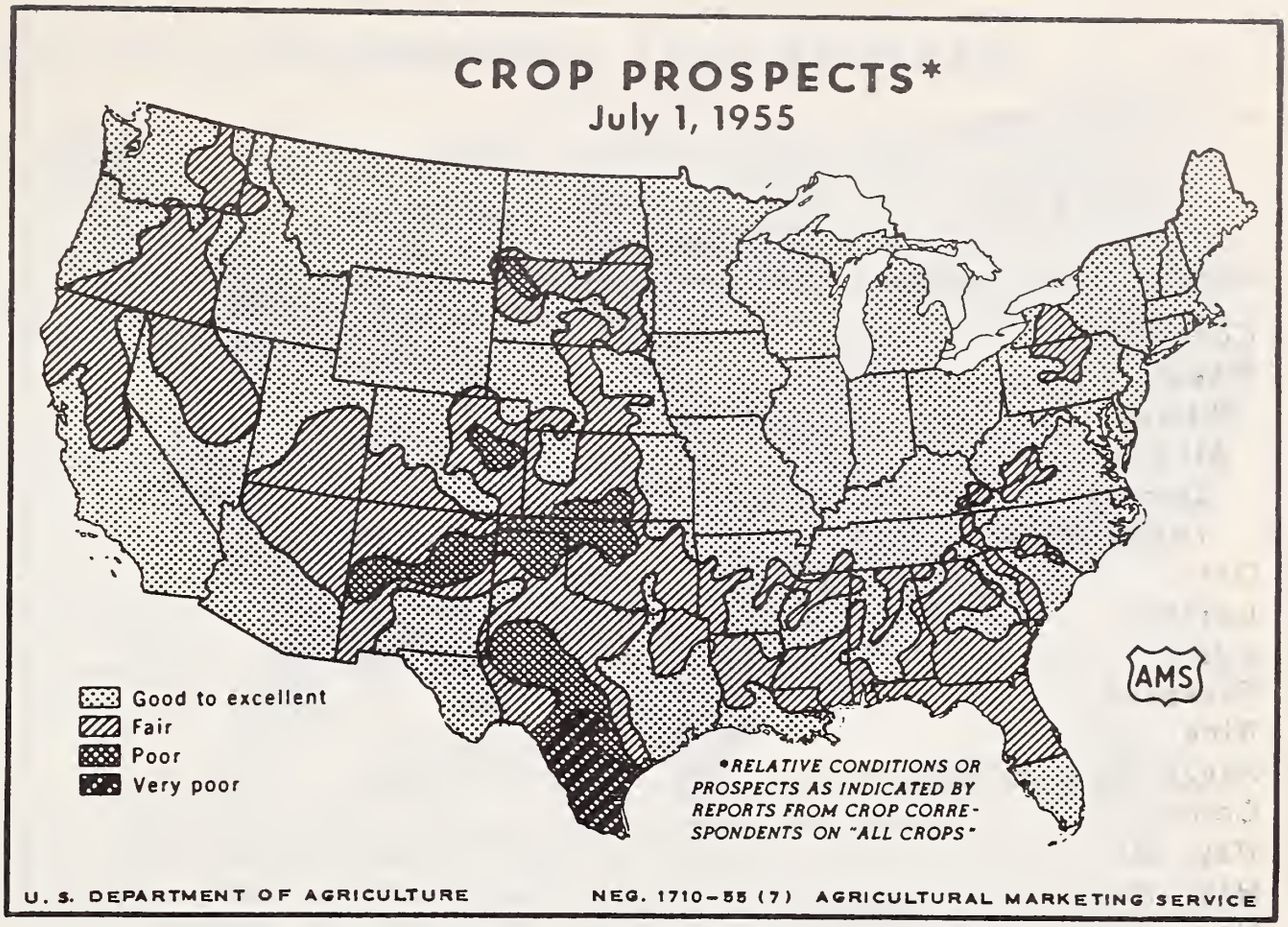
CROP PROSPECTS*
July 1, 1955
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
AMS
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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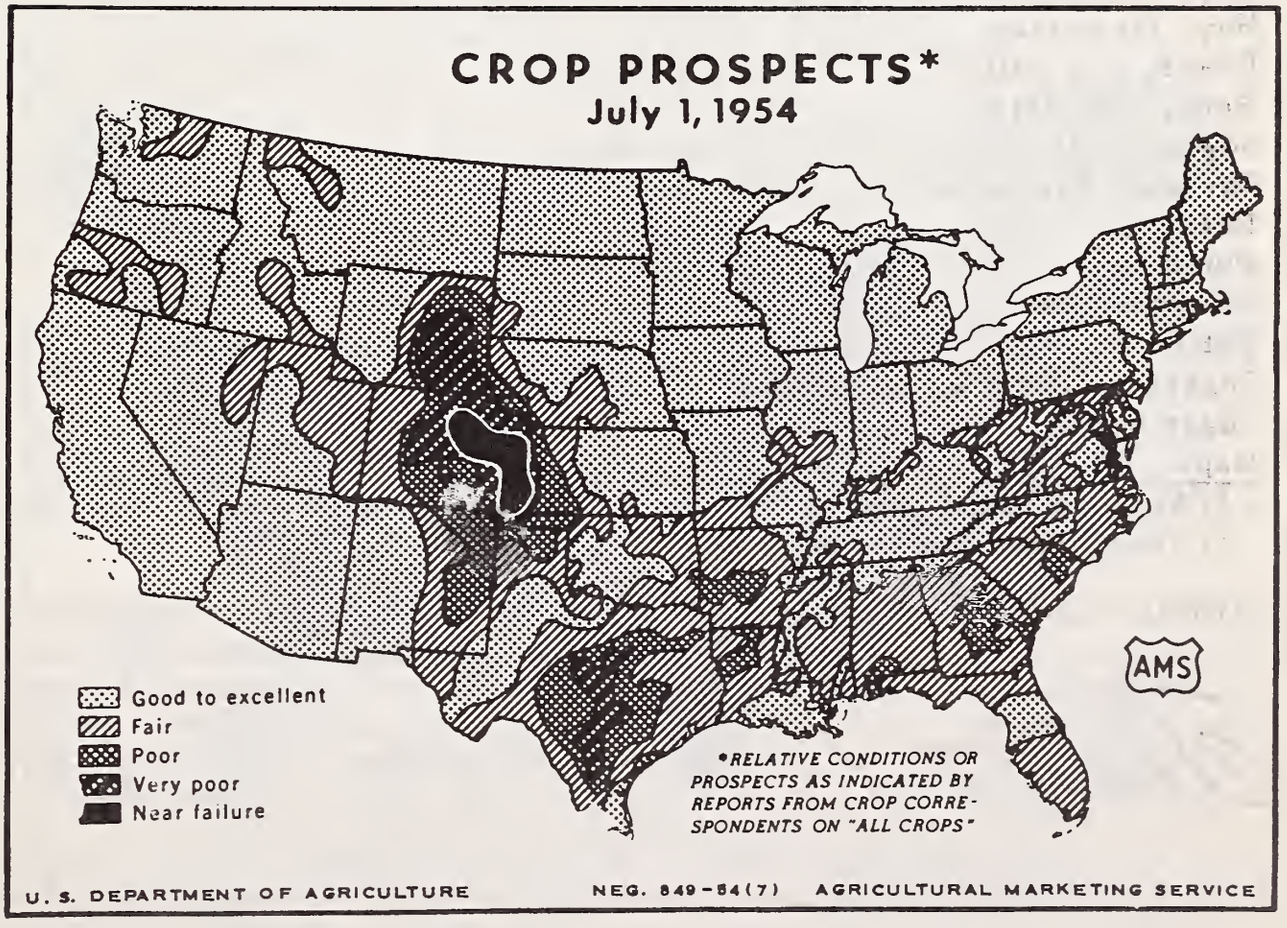
CROP PROSPECTS*
July 1, 1954
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
Near failure
AMS
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
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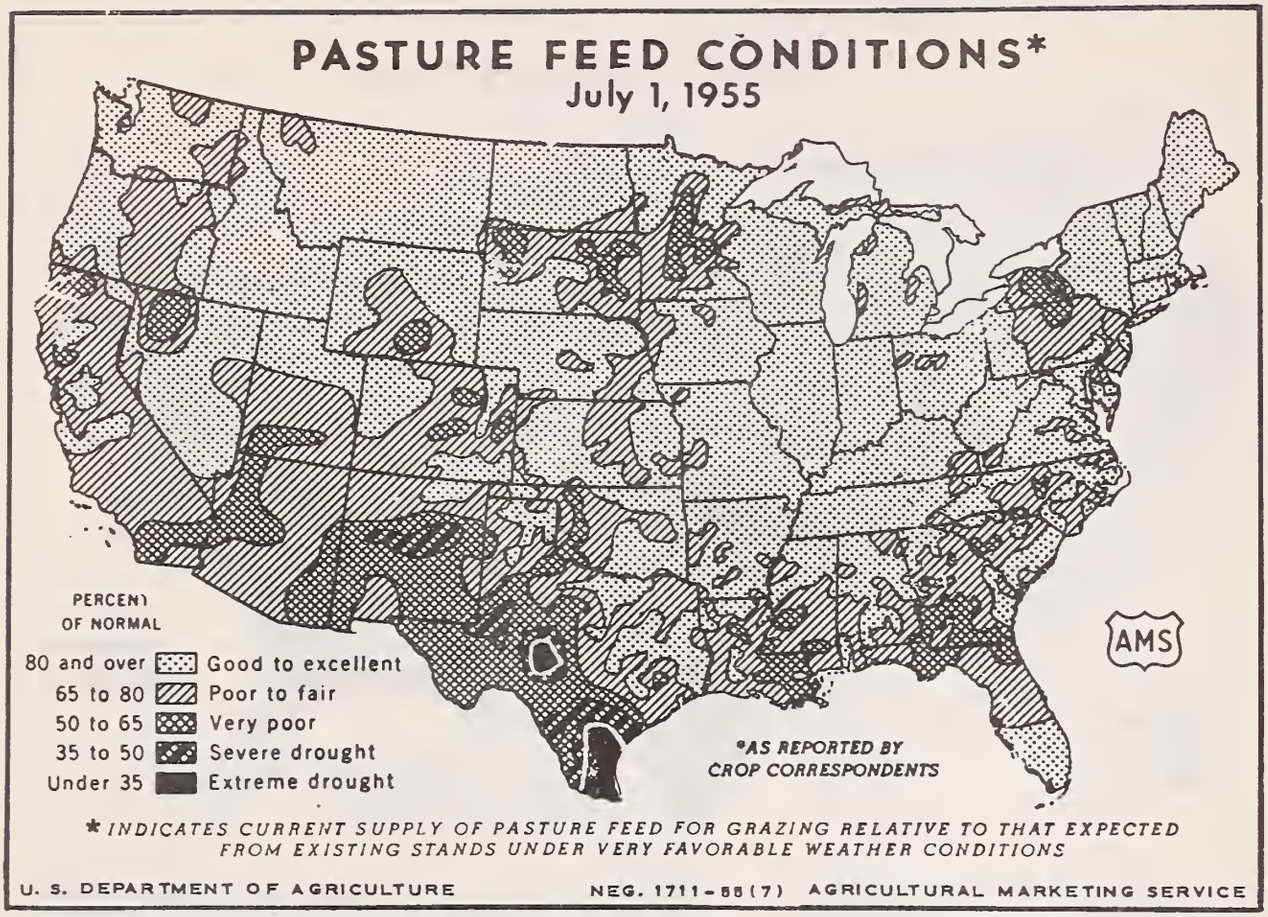
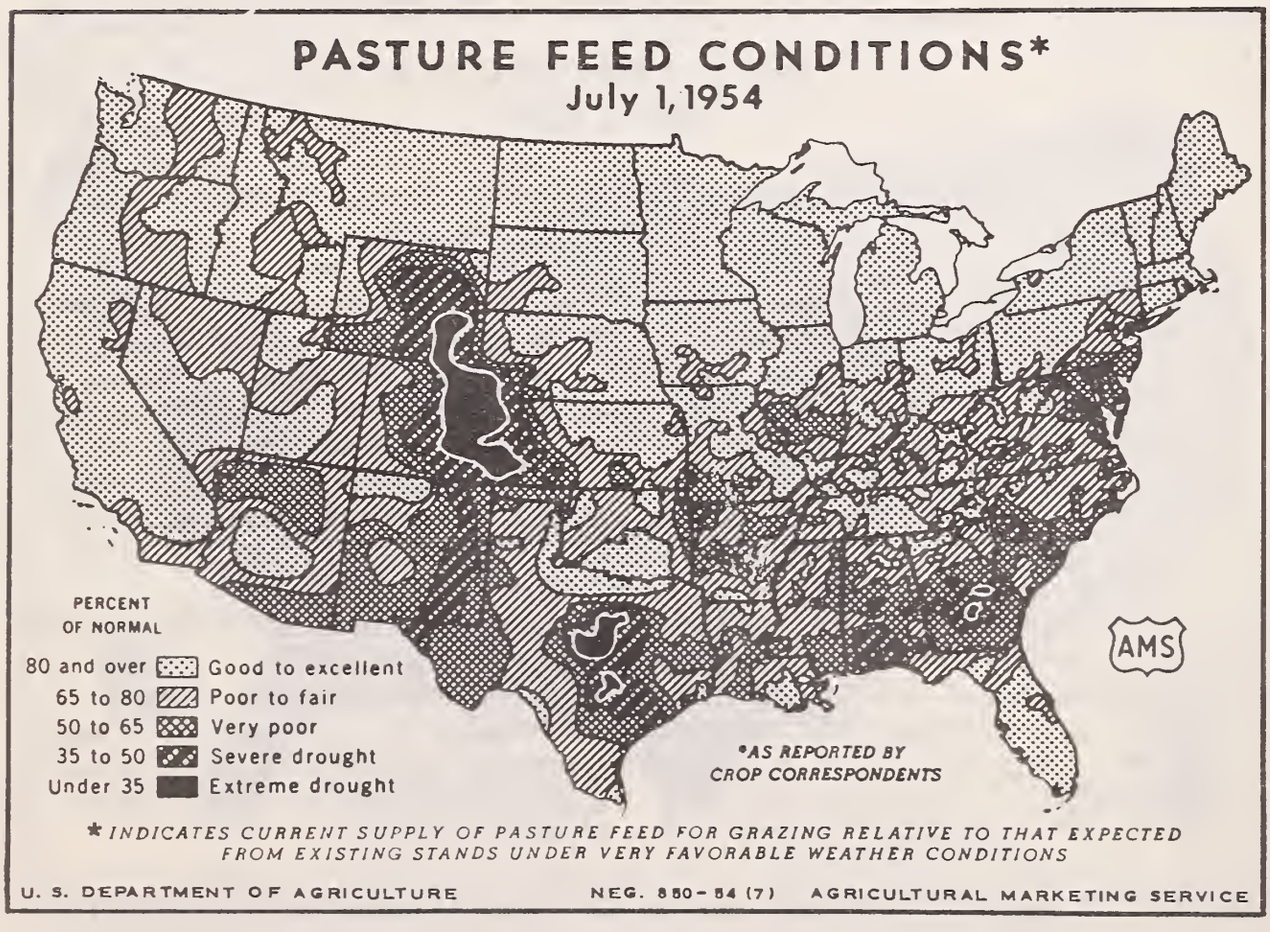

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
July 1, 1955
PERCENT
OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 1711-55(7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE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NEG. 850-54 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1955

Total crop production in 1955 now promises to be the second highest of record. A number of individual crops, however, show notable downward adjustments from last year.

Feed grain production will be greatly increased over last year by near-record corn oats and barley crops, and a sorghum crop which has record possibilities. Hay tonnage and soybean acreage are the highest yet recorded. There will be less food grains harvested than last year, also less tobacco, less sugar crops, dry peas and hops. Fruits will be adequate in total despite seasonal differences from normal supply. More vegetables will be available for fresh market but less for processing than last year. The prospect is for plentiful supplies of milk, eggs and meats of all kinds.

Feed grains this year will make up an even larger part of the season's final output than usual. Corn--regularly a leader in importance among American crops--has had good to excellent conditions for planting and growth. The July 1 forecast of over 3.4 billion bushels of all corn is a sixth larger than last year's crop but still short of the 3.6 billion bushel record crop of 1948. Acreage for harvest, although 5 percent below acerage, is 1 percent above last year, with most of the increase in high producing areas. The oats crop of 1.5 billion bushels is one percent larger than last year and second largest of record although from a slightly smaller acreage than was harvested last year. Barley prospects outstrip the 1954 record by 4 percent. Sorghum acreage harvested for all purposes may total one-fifth larger than last year, making record sorghum grain production a possibility.

Food grains will be harvested from 11 percent fewer acres than last year. Wheat and rice growers sharply reduced plantings in compliance with acreage allotment and marketing quota programs. The 860 million bushel crop of all wheat includes 663 million bushels of winter wheat, 16 percent less than last year and a spring wheat crop of 197 million bushels, 10 percent larger. Rice production prospects are one fifth smaller than the 1954 record crop. Rye for grain is forecast at 15 percent more than last year.

Soybeans again dominate oilseed supply prospects with a record acreage expected for harvest and generally favorable growing conditions to date. Cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1 is 14 percent less than a year earlier. Peanut acreage is 5 percent larger than last year but still only about two-thirds of average. The flaxseed crop of 43 million bushels is 4 percent larger than last year's crop and about a fifth above average.

June weather had a slowing effect on the growth and maturity of crops. It averaged much cooler than usual with rainfall highly variable in different sections. Enough warm days came along, however, to keep spring crops and forage thriving. Over wide areas this unhurried seasonal pace appears to have increased the weight of grains approaching maturity. Some storms increased grain lodging and damaged some hay. The all-crops condition on July 1 reported at 83 percent, is 2 points above last year and average. Maps on page 5 present the composite welfare of crops described in more detail in tables and comments.- 7 -

The production index for all crops based on July 1 prospects is 104 percent of the 1947-49 base period, second only to the record 106 percent in 1948. Computation of the index at this early stage involves use of an average yield allowance on crops such as cotton, soybeans and sorghum for which yield estimates are not yet made. The tentative yield index at 114 percent of the 1947-49 average is well above the previous high mark of 108 in 1948 which was closely approached in 1954. These overall indications of probable yield and production, while useful for summary purposes, may fall short of measuring final crop success. Pasture production is not included, although a large factor in livestock feeding and total feed requirements. Also, before harvest accounting, many crops may still have to run a considerable gauntlet of the usual adversaries--drought, heat, insects and disease.

Wheat acreage abandonment and diversion is now estimated at 10-million acres, largely because of drought and wind damage to winter wheat in southern and central Great Plains areas. March freezes also drastically reduced the output and, in some instances, the acreage of a number of early southern crops. The freeze damage to southern peaches, pecans, tung nuts and some small grain plantings came after these crops had made favorable starts. Winter wheat plantings for the 1955 crop were 2.5 million acres less than for 1954, and a fifth less than average. Spring wheat plantings were down 2.0 million acres or 13 percent from last year, while rice seedings are down 0.6 million acres or 25 percent. Cotton acreage in cultivation July 1 was 14 percent below 1954. Compliance with government allotment programs figured largely in these reductions.

Other crops showing decreases this year in acreage for harvest from last year include oats and flaxseed, tobacco, sugarcane, sugarbeets, and hops. Sorghum shows the greatest increase in acreage for harvest over last year with a 3.6 million acre expansion. Hay crops are up 1.9 million acres, barley and soybeans each 1.1 million, corn 0.9 million and rye 0.4 million acres. Modest to sizeable percentage increases over 1954 harvested acreage are expected for dry beans, dry peas, peanuts and potatoes.

Acreage planted to the 16 crops included in the March Intentions Report will exceed estimates based on intentions by about 1/3 of one percent or nearly a million acres. Sorghum plantings are expected to show the greatest increase over intentions following soaking May rains in Central and Southern Plains areas. The rains added new chances for crop success on land not yet planted or on which winter wheat or other crops had failed. Increases over intentions are also shown for peanuts, barley, rice, potatoes and durum wheat. Smaller plantings than expected in March are now estimated for flaxseed, corn, soybeans, dry edible beans, spring wheat other than durum, oats, tobacco, and sweetpotatoes.

Total crop acreage planted or growing this season reaches 353 million which is about 1 million acres less than the 1954 total. This reduction may be compared with the combined reduction of about 5 million acres in plantings of wheat and rice and the 2.7 million acre decrease in cotton acreage in cultivation July 1. Shifts to feed grains and forage crops appear

to have taken up much of this difference plus some of the land on which winter wheat had failed.

Harvest of fall sown grain in southern States started late and progressed slowly because late spring freezes and other periods of cool weather had delayed growth and maturity. After the late start, the harvest of the southwest wheat crop was further delayed by rain and wet fields. By July 1, about half of Kansas wheat acreage had been harvested compared with over three-fourths a year earlier. Yields have been below average in many localities, although better than expected. Rust infestation so far has been less prevalent than last year but still has possibilities of enlargement in spring wheat areas to the north where only traces have yet shown.

Planting progress for spring crops has varied considerably between areas but was finished in good time with a few limited sectional exceptions.

Hay crops had slow going over much of the country during early parts of the season because of generally cool weather. Frost damaged early forage in some localities and in some others early drought and insect attacks stunted growth. Although early cuttings were disappointing, the total tonnage by the end of harvest is expected to reach 109 million tons--highest of record. The 74.7 million acres to be cut includes a record proportion of alfalfa which is responding to favorable moisture conditions with heavy later cuttings. Augmented by increased amounts of silage, sorghum and other forage this hay tonnage seems likely to provide well for winter and emergency needs of the present large livestock numbers. The July 1 pasture condition of 83 is well above the past 3 years, following continued rapid pasture growth during June over wide areas. Range feed also has shown great improvement.

Other field crops have experienced highly varying conditions during the early part of the 1955 season but most of them have done well. Cotton growth has been slow and many stands are uneven. Rice has near-record yield prospects in all States where grown despite some lateness and slowness in starting. Tobacco made a good start after transplanting; growth is well advanced and harvesting is extremely early in some areas. Extensive peanut replanting in some Southeast areas was required because of poor seed germination. Dry beans, sugar beets, sugar cane and late potatoes all have good yield prospects. Dry pea yields are record low because of severe heat and drought damage at blooming stage.

For the fruit crops, about a fifth less peaches than last year are expected, a tenth less prunes, and 4 percent less apples. However, we may expect about a fourth more grapes, nearly a third more cherries, a tenth more plums and two-thirds more apricots. Harvest of citrus crops of the 1954-55 season is nearly over except for valencia oranges, lemons and summer grapefruit in California. The outlook is favorable at this time for 1955-56 citrus crops. Nut crops in 1955 will include more walnuts but less almonds, filberts and pecans.

Vegetables for processing are estimated to be growing on 4 percent less acres than last year and a tenth less than average. But the summer harvest of vegetables and melons is expected to be well above either of these periods. Overlapping of harvest seasons between early and late producing States may bring July marketings to a high level. Harvests are late in the South and East and early in Northeastern and North Central States. Current estimates for crops making up four-fifths of the summer vegetable group are about 8 percent above last year.

Farm stocks of grains and oilseeds on July 1 were slightly lower than a year earlier. The 938 million bushels of corn represent a decrease of 5 percent and the 38 million bushels of wheat a decrease of over 60 percent. Flaxseed stocks were almost a half smaller. But oats stocks at 250 million bushels and barley at 44 million bushels each were about one-fourth larger than last year. Rye stocks were only slightly larger. Soybean stocks, because of slow marketing of the large 1954 crop, still total over 33 million bushels, highest of record and nearly 9 times the extremely low stocks of last July.

June, as usual, brought the seasonal peak of milk production, but earlier this year because of advanced spring feed in important dairy States. Total milk production for the first six months is just short of last year's record for the period. The June total of about 12.7 million pounds slightly exceeds the June 1954 figure. Crop reporters' herds on July 1 were filling milk containers at the record rate for that date of 21.33 lbs. per cow.

Egg production which totaled 7 percent more than in June 1954, exceeded last year in all areas of the country and was record high except in South Central States. Laying rates averaged above last June and there were 3 percent more layers. Poultrymen culled less heavily than usual during the month.

CORN: A large corn crop--3,450 million bushels--is forecast for 1955. Such an outturn would be the second largest of record and exceeded only by the 3,605 million bushel crop in 1948. The current forecast is 16 percent above last year and 12 percent above the 10-year average. A record yield per harvested acre of 42.7 bushels is indicated compared with 37.1 in 1954 and the average of 36.4 bushels. The growing crop is in good to excellent condition in all States.

The acreage planted to corn is estimated at 81,799,000 acres, slightly under the 81,893,000 acres planted last year but 5 percent below average. Current plantings are about as indicated in the March intentions. Acreage expected for harvest for all purposes is estimated at 80,765,000 acres or 1.1 percent above the 79,875,000 acres harvested last year but nearly 5 percent below average. Because of good soil moisture, abandonment of planted acreage is expected to be smaller than usual this year and less than in 1954.

In the North Central States, plantings increased about 1 percent from a year earlier with all States showing an increase except Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. Weather conditions were generally favorable during the planting period. Dry weather in April and early May permitted good tillage of soil. Most corn was planted by early June but planting continued throughout the month. Rains in late May and June provided excellent moisture for the growing crop and for late planting. There was a sharp increase in corn acreage this year in most of the area west of the Rocky Mountains but in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and dryland areas of Colorado and New Mexico, the acreage planted to corn declined. There was a shift to sorghums in many sections of these latter States. Sorghums have out yielded corn the past two years in sections where drought was especially severe.

Corn plantings also declined this year from Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana to the eastern seaboard. Freezes in late March destroyed some early plantings in many Southern States but most of the acreage was re-

planted. Excessive moisture in some sections in June caused a delay in late planting. By the end of June, some corn was "laid by" and some was just up to a stand.

In the Corn Belt, growing conditions were generally favorable during June. The July 1 harvested yield, forecast at 48.1 bushels per acre, compares with 43.2 last year and 42.2 the average. Cool weather retarded growth during June to some extent but higher temperatures later in the month stimulated growth. In Iowa, much of the corn is waist high. Throughout the Belt, the crop has good color and soil moisture is generally good. The corn planted in late June came up to a good stand and has made rapid growth. The use of nitrate fertilizer reportedly increased to some extent this year.

In the North Atlantic States, corn made good progress during June although the crop is in varying stages of growth, especially in Pennsylvania. The yield for the Northeastern area is expected to slightly exceed the good crop of 1954. From Virginia and Kentucky south to the Gulf and west through Oklahoma and Texas growing conditions were also very favorable during June and much of the early planted corn is in or past the tasseling stage. Warm weather with high humidity and adequate rainfall provided excellent growing conditions during the month and yields are forecast sharply above the drought damaged crop of 1954 and well above average.

In the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States, very good yields are expected. Production prospects are above a year ago in California and Arizona because of increased acreage on irrigated land formerly in cotton.

STOCKS OF CORN ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms July 1 are estimated at 938 million bushels, 5 percent less than the 989.8 million bushels on farms a year earlier, but a fourth larger than the 10-year average. Compared with the record July 1, stocks of 1,229 million bushels on farms in 1949, the current total is 24 percent smaller. Almost 92 percent of the total is on farms in the North Central region, although only 84 percent of the 1954 crop was produced in these States.

Stocks are the second highest of record in the East Northcentral region. Those in the West Northcentral States have been exceeded 4 times in the past, although they are 26 percent above average. In both the South Atlantic and the Southcentral regions, corn stocks are smaller than last year and sharply lower than the average.

Disappearance of 472 million bushels of corn during the April-June quarter compares with the average of 514 million bushels. While this disappearance is 2 percent smaller than last year, it is a little above that of 1952 and 1953.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is expected to total 860 million bushels, 15 million bushels above the June 1 forecast. The prospective crop is 11 percent smaller than the 1954 crop of 970 million bushels and about 25 percent smaller than the average production of 1,154 million bushels. Production prospects for spring wheat are more favorable than any of the past three years as the Northern Great Plains area reports generally adequate moisture and a relatively low incidence of rust compared to last year. Frequent rains during June delayed harvest of winter wheat over much of the southern Great Plains States. For all wheat, the indicated yield per harvested acre is 18.2 bushels compared with 18.1 last year and the 10-year average of 17.1 bushels per acre.

The prospective winter wheat crop is about one-sixth smaller than the 1954 crop, while production of all spring wheat in 1955 is estimated to be 10 percent larger than last year. Durum wheat production, estimated at 13.3 million bushels, is expected to be nearly 8 million bushels more than last year's crop.

Total acreage of all wheat harvested for grain in 1955 is expected to be the smallest since 1934. The indicated 47.4 million acres for harvest is 6.3 million or 12 percent less than the acreage harvested in 1954 and 20 million, or 30 percent, less than average. The 57.5 million acres of wheat seeded in the fall of 1954 and the spring of 1955 is about 7 percent less than the 62 million acres seeded a year earlier and nearly a fourth less than the 10-year average.

Abandonment of winter wheat has been quite heavy this year with losses of acreage in the central and southern Great Plains making up most of the total. In this area, abandonment was mostly caused by below normal winter precipitation and several late winter high wind storms of damaging proportion.

Current indications point to an all wheat abandonment and diversion of 10 million acres--17.6 percent of the total acreage planted. This compares with 13.3 percent, or 8.3 million acres not harvested for grain last year and the average of 10.2 percent or 7.7 million acres.

WINTER WHEAT: A winter wheat crop of 663 million bushels is in prospect for 1955, or about 24 million bushels more than forecast last month. This is 16 percent less than the 791 million bushels produced last year and compares with the average of 867 million bushels. The yield per harvested acre is estimated at 19.6 bushels, which compares with last year's near-record yield of 20.5 bushels and the average of 18.0 bushels.

In the southern Great Plains wheat area, substantial moisture received during late May and June delayed harvest. Many fields with thin stands developed considerable weed growth which further hampered harvesting operations. Some growers were windrowing fields in order to reduce losses and facilitate harvesting. Generally, the rains were too late to provide much improvement in yields. Late seeded fields and late maturing varieties showed the greatest improvement but such acreage made up only a small part of the total. As the result of delayed harvest, some wheat harvesting will occur in Oklahoma at the same time grain is ripe in Nebraska.

Kansas showed considerable improvement during June except in the southcentral district where rains were too late to be of material help. A large acreage in the western two-thirds of the State that was severely damaged by the hot, dry weather in late April and early May responded to the more favorable conditions with heads showing plump kernel development. By July 1, only about half of the intended acreage had been harvested as cool weather slowed ripening. This compares with more than 80 percent harvested at the same time last year. Grain harvested to July 1 showed about average protein content but test weights were running about 2 pounds above average.

The wheat crop in Nebraska made remarkable improvement during June as adequate precipitation accompanied by cool temperatures was favorable to grain development. Harvesting in volume was just getting under way by July 1 with yields generally turning out better than earlier expectations.

The wheat crop in eastern Colorado responded favorably to the June rains and cool temperatures with practically all acreage remaining for harvest showing improvement. Hail storms occurred in some localities but moisture received in areas adjacent to hail damaged sections generally offset such losses.

Development of the wheat crop in the Northwest was slow early in the season due to unseasonally cool temperatures and harvest is expected to be about a week to 10 days later than usual. Yield prospects in Oregon and Washington declined during June because of the deteriorating effects of hot, dry weather. Prospects in Idaho generally showed improvement during June though hot, dry weather in north Idaho caused some deterioration of the crop.

With the exception of Kentucky, outturn in the southern States from Arkansas eastward was above earlier expectations. June weather was generally favorable for harvesting with harvest operations nearing completion by the end of the month.

The East Northcentral and Northeast regions showed little change from a month earlier. The crop was developing under favorable conditions with harvest under way in southern areas by July 1. Quality of the grain is reported to be quite good with test weights above average.

The acreage of winter wheat seeded last fall is estimated at 43,585,000 acres, a decrease of 5.4 percent from the previous year and 21 percent below the 1944-53 average. The acreage allotment program and adverse seeding conditions in the fall of 1954 influenced the reduction in acreage seeded. The 33,891,000 acres estimated for harvest this year represents a decline of more than 12 percent from a year earlier and is nearly a third smaller than average. This will be the smallest winter wheat acreage harvested since 1935. Abandonment is now indicated at 22 percent, 6 percentage points above last year and sharply above the average of 13 percent. Abandonment of seeded acreage has been unusually heavy in eastern Colorado, the southwest quarter of Kansas, central Nebraska, New Mexico, western Oklahoma and northwest Texas. Lack of soil moisture at seeding time, short moisture supply over much of the area during winter and early spring, and above normal temperatures accompanied by high winds resulted in extensive acreage losses. This area will harvest only one-fourth to one-third of the acreage seeded last fall. Moisture received in late May and early June came too late to save much of the crop.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat is forecast at 197 million bushels, a decrease of 9 million bushels from the June 1 estimate. A crop of this size would be the second smallest since 1939, 31 percent below average, but 10 percent larger than the 1954 production of 179 million bushels. Growing conditions were favorable during June in most of the northern Great Plains area, following soaking rains beginning in late May, and soil moisture supplies are adequate at present in most areas. However, prolonged dry weather in South Dakota earlier in the season damaged the crop and benefit from late May rains was limited. The crop is again threatened by black stem

rust with traces of infection being reported in many fields in the Dakotas. Prospective yield per harvested acre, at 14.6 bushels, compared with 11.9 bushels in 1954 and the average of 14.6 bushels.

The estimated 13.9 million acres planted to durum and other spring wheat is the smallest since records were started in 1919, 13 percent less than last year and only two-thirds of average. The crop was planted at a relatively early date in most of the main spring wheat areas, as weather conditions were generally favorable for seeding operations. Exceptions were northwestern Minnesota and northeastern North Dakota where cold, wet weather caused delays. An estimated abandonment of 2.8 percent of the planted acreage leaves 13.5 million acres to be harvested for grain, 11 percent less than in 1954 and nearly one-third less than average. Abandonment was 5.1 percent last year and the average is 3.7 percent.

DURUM WHEAT: A durum wheat crop of 13,269,000 bushels is forecast for 1955 based on conditions as of July 1. This would be nearly 2½ times as large as last year's small crop of 5,557,000 bushels but only 40 percent of average. The crop was planted about the usual time and moisture supplies were adequate for good growth and development during June. Black stem rust has been reported in varying degrees throughout the durum wheat areas, and could reach serious proportions if weather conditions during July favor rust development. Most of the current varieties of durum are very susceptible to the prevalent type of stem rust, identified as Race 15 B.

The 1955 planted acreage of durum wheat, estimated at 1,142,000 acres, is the lowest of record. This is about two-thirds of the 1,658,000 acres planted last year and is less than half of average. Although restrictions on planting of durum wheat were lifted, fear of another serious epidemic of stem rust made growers reluctant to plant this grain, particularly in view of the relatively high price for seed. In 1954, a heavy infestation of black stem rust together with dry weather later in the season sharply reduced yields and caused many fields to be abandoned. Compared with the prospective acreage reported in March, plantings of durum wheat increased slightly in the Dakotas, where most of the crop is grown, and decreased in Minnesota. Growers in the three States expect to harvest 1,074,000 acres, which would be a 19 percent reduction from the 1,327,000 acres harvested last year, and the smallest of record except for the drought year of 1934. Abandonment is indicated at 6.0 percent, compared with 20.0 percent in 1954 and the average of 3.6 percent.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: The 1955 crop of other spring wheat is forecast at 184 million bushels. This compares with 173 million bushels produced last year and the average production of 253 million bushels.

The crop showed good development during June, following general rains throughout the Dakotas and Minnesota beginning in late May. Some uneveness in development has occurred in southeast North Dakota and in eastern and northeastern South Dakota as a result of drought conditions during May. Otherwise, growth and development have been quite favorable in most of the main producing States. Black stem rust again poses a serious threat to bread wheats in the Dakotas. Many fields now show traces of infection.

Earlier crop development together with lighter rust infection for this date than in 1954 may lessen the severity of rust damage compared with last year. However, warm, humid weather during July could result in rapid development of infection and cause serious damage to the crop. Hot weather and lack of moisture have reduced yield prospects in eastern sections of Washington and Oregon. Elsewhere, the crop is generally in good condition.

The estimated 12,736,000 acres planted to other spring wheat this year is 10 percent less than the 14,229,000 acres planted in 1954 and is nearly 30 percent below the average of 17,823,000 acres planted. Reductions in planted acreage are estimated for each of the major producing States. The 5 percent reduction in North Dakota acreage is the smallest for any major State and reflects growers' preference in planting hard spring wheat rather than the more rust-susceptible durum varieties. Mild winter weather in Washington caused below average abandonment of winter wheat acreage and a corresponding sharp decrease from last year in acreage reseeded to spring wheat.

Plantings were generally completed at the usual time, although unseasonable weather caused delays in northern parts of North Dakota and Minnesota and in Idaho and Washington. The 1955 harvested acreage is estimated at 12,411,000 acres, 10 percent less than the 13,749,000 acres harvested last year and 28 percent below the average of 17,150,000 acres.

Abandonment is indicated at 2.6 percent, compared with 3.4 percent last year and the average of 3.8 percent.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Carry-over of old wheat on farms July 1 was 38.2 million bushels, the smallest since 1937. This is 61 percent less than a year earlier and 46 percent less than the 10-year average. The current July 1 stocks are 3.9 percent of the 1954 production while the July 1, 1954 stocks were 8.5 percent of the 1953 production and the 10-year average carryover is 6.5 percent of average production.

Disappearance from farms during the 3-month period ended June 30, 1955 totaled 170 million bushels, 14 percent less than last year but 16 percent more than average for the April-June period. This large disappearance reflects in part the movement from farms to elevator storage of wheat on which CCC loans were called on March 31 and April 30.

Approximately 60 percent of the 1.1 billion bushel supply of wheat (production plus carry-over on farms July 1, 1954) moved from farms prior to October 1, 1954 and an additional 11 percent had moved by January 1, 1955. This was about the average movement of wheat from farms during the first half of the season. But disappearance from farms January 1 to July 1, 1955 totaled 277 million bushels, compared with 324 million bushels for the same 6-month period in 1954 and was below the average of 299 million bushels.

About 46 percent of the total wheat stocks on farms July 1 were in the West North Central States and an additional 30 percent in the Western States. North Dakota led all States with 20 percent of the total farm stocks followed by Montana with 14 percent and Kansas with nearly 12 percent.

OATS: The 1955 production of oats, the Nation's second leading feed crop, is forecast at 1,513.5 million bushels. This would be one percent above last year's large crop, 14 percent above average, and the second largest of record, exceeded only by the 1,523.9 million bushels in 1945. The bulk of the increase is in North Dakota, and States bordering the Great Lakes, except Pennsylvania. The U. S. yield of 36.0 bushels per acre is the highest in 4 years.

In the important oats producing States of the North Central region, the 1955 season to July 1 has been one of the best in history. With timely rains in late May and June, oats made excellent growth--some so rank that stands are lodging. The crop has generally escaped serious injury from insects and disease. Evidence of rust was reported in Minnesota and North Dakota but growth is well advanced for the season and such damage is expected to be limited. Also more of the acreage is seeded with rust resistant varieties. Prospective yields are among the highest ever harvested from Ohio westward to Missouri, and good elsewhere in the region except west of the Missouri River. Increased use of fertilizer, improved varieties and almost ideal weather contributed to the excellent prospects. In South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, drought in early May thinned stands and, although the crop recovered greatly after the June rains, indicated yields are below last year.

In the Southern States, frosts and early spring drought conditions have been the major damaging factors affecting the oats crop this season. Most of the fall-sown oats were well advanced when the March freezes occurred. Growth was retarded and some severely damaged stands were cut for hay or ensiled. However, following the freezes, soil moisture was generally ample and the weather was favorable during the reaminder of the growing period and at harvest time. Grain yields are 17 percent below last year in the 16-State area comprising the South Atlantic and South Central Regions, with each State showing lower yields than last year.

By July 1, harvest was nearing completion in the Southern States; was 60 percent complete as far north as Virginia, and was just beginning in States farther north.

Acreage seeded to oats for all purposes for the 1955 crop was the largest of record. Total seedings are estimated at 47,634,000 acres--slightly above the previous record acreage for 1954 and 8 percent above the 10-year average of 43,968,000 acres. This marks the fourth consecutive year of increased oats seedings. This trend is aided by further reductions in acreage devoted to crops under acreage allotments, and the increasing need for winter pasture, hay and silage brought about by repeated droughts over large areas of the South and Southwest.

The largest expansion from last year's seedings occurred again in the South Central States, where the acreage was 20 percent or 1,2 million acres above 1954 and 66 percent above the average. Sharpest increases were made in Arkansas and Alabama where seeding of oats for hay and cover crop is an acceptable conservation practice. In the North Central States, which normally produce about 80 percent of the Nation's oat crop, there is a decline of approximately 3 percent from last year. The current acreage, however, is near both 1953 and average. Competition from corn and soybeans was

a determing factor in some areas while adverse weather prevented timely seeding of oats in other parts of this region. Seeding conditions were generally favorable over most of the region. Western States also have a slightly lower planted acreage than a year earlier. All other major regions show moderate increases; the North Atlantic States are 2 percent higher while South Atlantic States are 4 percent above 1954.

About 5.6 million acres or 11.8 percent of the total planted oat acreage will not be harvested for grain, but have been or will be utilized as hay, silage, pasture or plowed under, or abandoned.

Though the seeded acreage for the 1955 crop is slightly higher than last year, the harvested acreage, estimated at 42,009,000 acres, is a little below the 42,151,000 acres harvested in 1954 but still well above average.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop oats remaining on farms July 1, 1955 are estimated at 249.5 million bushels, 23 percent higher than a year earlier and 10 percent above average. This carry-over is equal to 16.6 percent of last year's total production compared with 16.8 percent carry-over a year earlier. The total supply (carry-over plus production) at the beginning of the 1954-55 season was 10 percent above average and 19 percent above a year earlier. A part of this relatively high supply is reflected in the current large season-end stocks on farms which have been exceeded only in 1946, 1947, 1949, and 1951.

Disappearance during the April-July 1955 quarter, at 303.7 million bushels, was the largest of record--16 percent above average and 24 percent above the same period in 1954. Disappearance in the three preceeding quarters also exceeded last year and average.

The North Central States hold approximately 221 million or 88 percent of total U.S. stocks on farms. States with the largest stocks are: Iowa 41.6 million bushels; Minnesota 36.3 million; South Dakota 33.0 million; and Wisconsin 21.6 million. Stocks in this important oats region were 25 percent above last year. Record stocks are being carried over in the South Atlantic States and stocks in the South Central States are the highest in 10 years. The large stocks in these southern States are the result of the large oat crops produced during the past two years. The current farm stocks include some Government holdings still in storage on farms on July 1. Stocks in both the Western and Northern Atlantic States were higher than a year ago.

SOYBEANS: Nearly 20 million acres of soybeans planted alone for all purposes are indicated for 1955. This record acreage exceeds last year, the previous high, by 6 percent and is only slightly less than the March 1 intentions. Of the total acreage planted to soybeans, about 18.4 million acres are expected to be harvested for beans this year if growers carry out their intentions as of July 1. This would be about 8 percent above the record 17.0 million acres harvested last year, and more than 50 percent larger than the 10-year average. The first forecast of soybean production will be made as of August 1.

Soybeans were planted under near ideal conditions over much of the main area and the crop is off to an excellent start. Although the planting season extended over a longer period than last year much of the acreage was planted at near the optimum dates and was about completed by July 1 in all areas.

In the North Central area, the planted acreage is expected to be about 7 percent above last year with all States in the area reporting increases except Kansas, where an 18 percent decline is indicated. Kansas had disasterous droughts in 1953 and 1954 which discouraged farmers from planting soybeans and dry weather in 1955 which lasted through mid-May further curtailed planting from earlier intentions this year. Illinois, with 4.6 million acres planted to soybeans, shows an increase of 5 percent over last year. Some planting in southern Illinois was delayed by wet weather. However, for the State as a whole, the crop is off to a good start with most of the acreage planted by July 1. Minnesota reports a sharp increase in acreage over last year--16 percent--and is now second only to Illinois in the acreage of soybeans. Iowa is a close third with a 3 percent increase over last year. Indiana shows an increase of 10 percent above 1954 with this year's acreage about as large as Iowa. Missouri indicates an increase of 1 percent from last year. Yields were poor in that State for both 1953 and 1954 because of drought, but unlike Kansas planting conditions were good this year and the crop as of July 1 was making satisfactory progress.

The North Atlantic States shows an increase over last year with the gain in Pennsylvania more than offsetting decreases in both New York and New Jersey. The South Atlantic States are the only area indicating a decline in soybeans planted alone for all purposes. However, the acreage harvested for beans is likely to be above last year unless hit by drought as was the case over much of the area last year. Arkansas, the heaviest producing State in the South Central area, expects an acreage increase of 12 percent over 1954 while Mississippi, the next largest producing State, reports a 5 percent gain. Much of the increase in those States came in Delta land diverted from acreage allotment crops. Kentucky and Tennessee show minor gains of only 1 percent each from last year. Louisiana indicates no change while other States in the area show declines from last year.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 are estimated at 33.1 million bushels, the highest of record for the date and nearly 13 million above the previous high on farms July 1, 1953. Last year at this time, stocks on farms were exceptionally low, amounting to only 3.7 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms of 81.6 million bushels from April 1 to July 1, also broke all previous records. Last year for the like period 33.7 million bushels moved off farms, which was almost the same as the 10-year average.

Many farmers held their soybeans longer than usual this season hoping for the usual spring price rise which did not materialize. During the April 1 to July 1 quarter, considerable quantities were used for seed, and heavy movement from farms occurred as the price continued downward. Of the total farm stocks, 98 percent are in the North Central States. Illinois has the largest stocks with 8.3 million bushels, followed by Iowa with 7.8 million and Minnesota with 7.2 million bushels on farms. A large part of the remaining stocks on farms are in Indiana with 3.9 million, Ohio, 2.2 million and Missouri reported at 1.9 million bushels on farms.

BARLEY: Based on July 1 prospects, a barley crop of 384.4 million bushels, the second largest of record, is indicated for 1955. This is 4 percent more than last year's production of 370 million bushels, and 44 percent above the 10-year average of 267 million bushels. An increase in acreage for harvest, compared with last year, together with above-average yield prospects, account for the increase in production. Approximately 55 percent of this season's prospective crop is in North Dakota, California, Montana and Minnesota. Stands are somewhat uneven and thin in portions of the Dakotas as a result of dry weather during the seeding period, and some freeze damage. In Minnesota, prospects are for above-average yields.

The crop has developed rapidly during the cool, moist weather in June. In Washington, yield prospects have been reduced rather sharply because of dry, hot weather during the growing period. Oregon dry-land barley was in need of moisture around the first of July, and irrigated barley was retarded by unseasonably cold weather in June. The California crop developed rapidly as a result of cool temperatures and adequate moisture during April and May, insuring a generally good quality of grain.

The acreage seeded to barley, including 1954 fall seedings, is estimated at 15,843,000 acres. This is the largest acreage in 12 years and has been exceeded only in 1941, 1942, and 1943. The current acreage is 9 percent above last year, and 36 percent above the average. The North Central States with nearly half the U. S. total, increased their acreage 20 percent above last year. Seedings were increased 11 percent and 15 percent, respectively, in the North and South Atlantic and South Central States. Much of the increase in barley plantings this year is on the land made available by acreage reductions in allotment crops.

Only 9 States showed a decrease from last year's planting and all but two of these were minor producing States. North Dakota continues to be the leading State with 3 1/2 million acres. California and Montana are next in order of importance.

The U. S. total of 14,099,000 acres for harvest as grain is 9 percent above the 12,994,000 harvested in 1954, 36 percent above average and the largest acreage since 1943. In spite of some heavy losses from fall and winter drought, and from spring freezes, abandonment and diversion to non-grain uses, estimated at 11 percent for the Nation, is about the same as in recent years.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: A total of 44,041,000 bushels of old crop barley was held on farms July 1. This is approximately 12 percent of the 1954 crop, and compares with last year's July 1 stocks of 35 million bushels, and the 10-year average of 39 million bushels. Current stocks are the largest in six years. Stocks in the four major barley producing States amount to 29 million bushels or 65 percent of the total United States stocks. North Dakota growers hold almost one-third of the total.

Dissapearance from farms during the April - June quarter totaled almost 73⅓ million bushels, 82 percent more than in the same quarter of 1954, and the largest disappearance of record.

RYE: Rye production is now indicated at 27,2 million bushels, about 15 percent more than in 1954 and 29 percent above average. Current production also shows an increase of 1.5 million bushels from the June 1 forecast primarily due to increased yields per acre. The yield per acre is estimated at 13.1 bushels, 0.7 bushel less than last year but 1.0 bushel more than average.

About two-thirds of the 1955 rye production is in North Dakota, South Dakota, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Minnesota. North Dakota, the leading State, has an estimated production of 8.0 million bushels, 3.5 million bushels more than last year and 5.2 million bushels more than average. Production in South Dakota, the second most important State, is 3.4 million bushels, 0.9 million bushels more than last year but 0.8 million bushels less than average. Rye production in four of these six States showed substantial improvement over prospects a month ago.

The estimated 2,081,000 acres of rye for harvest as grain is about one-fifth more than the acreage harvested last year, and average. The increase in acreage for harvest resulted from a larger acreage seeded last fall as rye replaced some of the acreage reduction in allotment crops. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is plowed under as a green manure crop or used for hay and pasture.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old-crop rye on farms July 1 totaled 3,686,000 bushels. This was about 3 percent above the large July 1 holdings a year earlier and 72 percent above average. The July 1 carry-over was the largest since 1944 and represented almost 16 percent of the 1954 production. Three of the major rye producing States, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota, had 58 percent of the farm stocks. These three, along with Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Nebraska had 88 percent of the total. Disappearance of 4,029,000 bushels from farms during the April-June quarter was the highest for the period since 1943 and more than double the 1,878,000 bushels during the same months last year.

FLAX: Production of flaxseed is forecast at 43,396,000 bushels, 4 percent more than harvested in 1954 and a fifth larger than the 10-year average. The larger production than last year is due to higher yield per acre as acreage is smaller than in 1954. The yield this year is expected to be about 8.6 bushels per acre compared with only 7.3 bushels last year and the average of 9.2 bushels.

Planting of this year's crop in the three most important flax States—North and South Dakota and Minnesota, where 93 percent of the U. S. production is expected—was rather uneven but earlier than last year. Some early seedings in Minnesota and South Dakota were killed by May frosts but were replanted to flax or other crops. The earlier planted acreage generally has thinner stands than later plantings, as a result of the frosts and dry weather in May. The crop in all three States is now progressing well with less than usual weed infestation. Production in Texas is only a fraction of the quantity harvested last year. Irrigated flax in Arizona and California is in good condition with higher yields than last year expected in both States.

Farmers have planted an estimated 5,305,000 acres of flax this year. This is 11 percent less than in 1954 and 8 percent below March intentions. However, 1955 seedings are a third more than the 1944-53 average and the fourth largest of record. Fewer acres were planted this year than last in all flax producing States except Arizona and California. Disappointing yields per acre in many States last year, particularly in South Dakota and Montana, along with a lower support price this year probably largely account for the reduced acreage compared with 1954.

In North Dakota, where nearly two-thirds of the U. S. acreage is planted this year, seedings are 5 percent below 1954. Minnesota growers reduced their acreage 14 percent and South Dakota seeded acreage is almost a fifth below last year. Montana planted only about half as much flax as in 1954. Acreage planted for harvest this year in Texas was only 43 percent of that planted for harvest in 1954, largely due to the extremely dry weather.

Abandonment is expected to be 4.8 percent compared with 5.0 percent in 1954 or about average. Acreage to be harvested is estimated at 5,049,000 acres, 11 percent less than was harvested last year but 30 percent more than the 10-year average.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Carryover of old crop flaxseed on farms July 1 is estimated at 3,049,000 bushels. This is 45 percent less than the carryover on the same date a year ago. Practically all of these farm stocks were in the Dakotas and Minnesota--98.5 percent of the U. S. total. Over 2 million bushels or 69 percent were on North Dakota farms with 616,000 bushels or 20 percent in South Dakota.

Disappearance of 11,077,000 bushels from farms during the April-June quarter is a record high for the period and compares with 8,468,000 bushels during the same quarter in 1954.

COTTON: Cotton in cultivation on July 1, 1955 is estimated at 17,096,000 acres, 14 percent less than the 19,791,000 acres in cultivation July 1, 1954 and about 6 percent below the 1955 allotment of about 18.2 million acres. The 10-year average acreage in cultivation is 22,763,000 acres. Abandonment of the 1954 acreage in cultivation July 1 from natural causes was 1.2 percent with an additional 1.5 percent removed for compliance purposes. Natural abandonment for 1945-54 averaged 2.7 percent.

Allotments are 15 percent below last year but the acreage in cultivation July 1 this year as a percent of allotments is above previous levels in practically all States. Acreage is about 92 percent of allotments in the Southeast, around 97 percent in the Central Belt, and about 98 percent in the far West. In Texas, where unfavorable weather in some areas prevented plantings, or caused some loss in acreage before July 1, this year's acreage is 92 percent of allotments.

The crop is from one to two weeks late, somewhat irregular in growth with uneven stands fairly common. Fields are generally clean and well cultivated. Except in parts of southern and northwestern Texas, soil moisture is mostly adequate though somewhat excessive in some areas. Plants responded favorably to the clear, warm weather during the last few days of the month.

Poisoning operations were getting underway in southern areas of the Belt where boll weevil infestation was increasing. Only limited numbers of weevils were reported in the northern tier of States.

June was exceptionally cool in practically all States. In Central and Eastern States, rainfall was generally well distributed. While field work was held up at times, cultivation of the crop continued. Soil moisture was adequate for germination except in late April and early May. Considerable acreage planted in April did not germinate until after mid-May rains. The crop in the far Western States is about two weeks late. In California, cool weather and showers which caused crusting soil and damping off resulted in considerable replanting.

Northwest Texas is an area of extremes. While rains delayed planting in some areas and made replanting of much acreage necessary, dry soils limited acreage in other areas particularly in parts of the Southern High Plains. Considerable acreage was planted in late June. Drought has reduced production prospects in South Texas. In all other areas of Texas prospects are good.

HAY: The 1955 production of all hay is forecast at a record-high of 109,184,000 tons. This exceeds last year's crop by 5 percent and the 10-year average by 7 percent. Most of the increased tonnage is in alfalfa in the North Central States, and in lespedeza in the South Central and South Atlantic States.

The progress of harvest is well advanced in the southern half of the country where 2 to 3 cuttings of alfalfa had already been made by the end of June. In the northern half, only one cutting had been taken, and a start was made on second cuttings. Harvesting of the bulk of the grain and clover hays was nearing completion over most of the Nation.

Estimated at the all-time high of 53,282,000 tons, this year's crop of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is 8 percent larger than the previous record production of 1954, and more than two-fifths larger than average. Severe freezes cut back the early growth and yields of first cuttings were disappointing. Favorable moisture brought on good second crops and prospects for later cuttings were good on July 1 throughout most of the country, except in several mountain States where water for irrigation is short.

Timely rains coming after damaging freezes in spring, brought about remarkable recovery in growth of lespedeza, and prospective production of this important hay in the South is significantly larger than last year. Estimated at 4,682,000 tons--nearly one-fourth of this in Missouri--the U. S. tonnage of lespedeza is 53 percent larger than last year, but still 29 percent smaller than average.

Production of clover, timothy, and mixtures of clover and grasses for hay is estimated at 25,837,000 tons, 6 percent less than in 1954 and 17 percent below average. The reduction from previous year's levels is attributed to a further decline in acreage.

The wild hay crop is forecast at 10,427,000 tons. If this tonnage is harvested, the 1955 crop will exceed last year's small crop by 2 percent, but it will still be the second smallest crop of wild hay harvested in 15 years.

As of July 1, farmers and ranchers indicated that 74,667,000 acres would be cut for hay in 1955. Such an acreage would exceed last year's total by 3 percent and would be the largest acreage cut in the past 10 years. The increase is well distributed over the country, being most pronounced in South Central States where moisture conditions are much improved over last year, and in the Western States. Widespread damage to lespedeza by spring freezes held down prospective cuttings in the South. The freezes also killed the early growth of alfalfa and clover thus delaying the first cuttings, but both made good recovery. In the North Central Region, some hay land was diverted to other crops, mainly corn and soybeans, and less acreage than last year will be cut for hay in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. Small reductions from last year are also indicated for New York, the Carolinas, and in seven minor hay-producing States.

Following three years of drought, changes in 1955 acreage by kinds of hay are very significant this year. The acreage of alfalfa, and such mixtures as farmers call alfalfa, is estimated at 25,082,000 acres, 9 percent more than last year. This rate of increase compares with 13 percent and 8 percent, respectively, for 1954 and 1953. The current acreage is the largest of record and continues the unbroken upward 10-year trend for this kind. Growers comment that alfalfa withstood the drought and other damage factors the past several years better than other hay crops. Alfalfa seedings made in 1954 came through the winter with minor losses. Increases in alfalfa are shown for all regions of the country.

The acreage of clover, timothy, and mixtures of clover and grasses for hay shows a decline for the third year. Estimated at 18,064,000, the acreage of this hay is expected to be the smallest of record, and 6 percent below last year. High prices of seed in relation to alfalfa, together with droughty conditions in the important clover-timothy areas in 1954 account for most of the reduction.

The prospective acreage of lespedeza to be cut for hay is again far short of desirable levels from the standpoint of need for hay in the South. Spring freezes dealt lespedeza drastic setbacks but with favorable moisture the crop partially recovered. Based on conditions as of July 1, it is estimated that 4,307,000 acres of lespedeza hay would be cut this year. While this is 16 percent more than last year, it is one-third smaller than the average of 6,343,000 acres. The estimated acreage in Missouri, the leading lespedeza State, is expected to be over 3 times as large as the drought-curtailed acreage of 1954. Other States with notable increases are Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, and Tennessee. However, the increases in these and several other States are partly offset by reductions in 11 States mostly in the southern regions where the freeze damage was severe.

The acreage of wild hay is the smallest in 13 years. Estimated at 13,404,000 acres, the 1955 acreage is 8 percent smaller than average, and compares with 13,501,000 acres cut in 1954. Growth of wild hay was retarded by drought in early spring, but rains in late May and early June improved the outlook greatly. As usual, it is expected that the need for this hay and prices at harvest time, will largely determine the acreage that will finally be cut.

PEANUTS: Following the increase in acreage quotas of 7½ percent announced on May 4, peanut growers made a determined effort to plant the additional acreage allotted for picking and threshing. As a result the 1955 acreage of 2,034,000 planted alone for all purposes which includes acreage for picking and threshing, hogging off, and for other purposes, is 6.3 percent more than indicated in March. It is 5.1 percent above the 1,936,000 acres planted alone in 1954, but well below the 1944-53 average of 3,134,000 acres.

The Southwest area has the greatest increase over last year, with Oklahoma and Texas each showing an 8 percent increase. In the Virginia-Carolina area, Virginia is up 7 percent from last year and North Carolina 6 percent. In the Southeast area, Georgia increased the acreage grown alone 6 percent and Alabama 4 percent, while Florida which normally only picks and threshes about 35 percent of the acreage grown alone for all purposes, planted 5 percent less acreage than last year.

The peanut crop was planted under generally favorable weather and moisture conditions over most of the peanut areas, although some replanting was necessary in the Southeast and Southwest areas. Poor seed germination and dry weather necessitated quite extensive replanting in some localized sections of the Souteast. Heavy rains in the Southwest area caused some washing and replanting of fields in a few sections.

At the beginning of July the crop, with a few exceptions, was progressing very well in all areas under good moisture and weather conditions. However, the dry land area in Texas south of San Antonio was badly in need of rain. Stands are generally good except for scattered areas in the Southeast where some poor stands are reported.

The estimated acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of 1955 production will be published in the August Crop Report.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production this year is expected to be the largest since 1949. July 1 indications point to a production of 19,221,000 bags (100-pounds uncleaned basis)--about 2 percent more than last year and 11 percent above average. The indicated yield of 1,195 pounds per acre is slightly below last year's yield of 1,199 pounds but is well above the 10-year average of 1,078 pounds.

The crop in Maine was planted under favorable conditions and moisture conditions since have proved beneficial to the crop. In New York, continued dry weather resulted in thin stands and slow growth, indicating a yield somewhat below average. The condition of dry beans in Michigan is among the highest of record. Some acreage had to be replanted as the result of heavy rains in mid-June but most beans were up by July 1.

In the Northwest, above-average yields are estimated for all States. In Colorado conditions point to an above average yield. However, final outturn will depend heavily on moisture received through the remainder of the season. New Mexico and Arizona reported conditions about average, indicating average yields on irrigated acreage. In California, yields are expected to be well above average.

The 1955 planted acreage of dry beans is estimated at 1,701,000 acres, one percent below both last year and average. In the Northeast, Maine shows a moderate increase, while for Michigan, a large bean producing State, an increase of 13 percent over last year is indicated. In New York, a small decrease in acreage is indicated. Nebraska expects about the same acreage as last year. Moderate increases are indicated for Montana and Washington, while Wyoming indicates slightly less acreage than a year ago. Idaho, however, shows a sharp reduction of 20 percent. All the drop was in the commercial bean acreage as contracted garden seed acreage was higher than last year. In the Southwest, all States have less acreage this year than last except Arizona where an increase is expected. California shows slightly more acreage even though the increase in "other beans" was offset in past by a decrease in large limas and a rather sharp drop in baby limas.

The harvested acreage of dry beans is estimated at 1,609,000 acres, about 2 percent more than a year ago but slightly under the average. This indicates an abandonment of 5 percent compared with 8 percent in 1954. Favorable weather and good growing conditions point to a rather moderate abandonment with the exception of Colorado and New Mexico where drought conditions and shortage of water supplies may result in a considerable loss of acreage.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas is expected to total only 2,540,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis), the lowest since 1940. This is 27 percent below the production of last year and 47 percent less than average. The low production results from the lowest yield of record -- 882 pounds per harvested acres. This compares with 1,300 pounds last year and the average of 1,228 pounds per acre. The previous record low yield was 887 pounds per acre in 1940.

Growing conditions for dry peas in north Idaho, Washington and Oregon were extremely poor during June. Excessive heat at blooming time along with dry weather caused severe damage to both the quality and yield of the crop, however, there were rains at the end of June which resulted in some improvement. There have been a few reports of acreage being plowed up or cut for hay. Growing conditions in other producing States were satisfactory with yields not far from average.

The 1955 planted acreage of dry peas is estimated at 309,000 acres, 8 percent more than last year but about one-fourth less than average. The increase is due almost entirely to a 22 percent increase in Washington which has more than one-half this year's total U.S. acreage. Idaho, the second largest producing State, expects a decrease from a year ago. Minor producing States, indicate no change or declines from 1954 with the exception of increases in Montana and Colorado.

About 288,000 acres of dry peas are estimated for harvest in 1955 compared with 268,000 acres last year. Abandonment is expected to be about the same as last year and the 10-year average.

SORGHUMS: The acreage of all sorghums planted and to be planted in 1955 for grain, forage, silage and sirup is estimated at 22,815,000 acres. This is the largest sorghum acreage of record, exceeding the 19,882,000 acres planted in 1954 by about 15 percent and the previous record high of 21,208,000 acres in 1940 by 8 percent.

All producing States show rather marked increases over 1954 in the acreage planted this year except Missouri, Indiana, and North Dakota. Continuing the trend begun in 1953, the expansion in sorghum acreage is mostly on land made available by further reduction in allotment crops, and by heavy wheat abandonment, particularly in the central and southern Great Plains States. The expansion is also due in part to the need for replenishing feed reserves which were reduced by three years of drought in these areas. In Southern States, sorghums continue to gain in popularity as a feed crop following small grains.

The aggregate acreage planted to sorghums this year in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado accounts for about 90 percent of the Nation's total. Texas with 9,298,000 acres planted, 10 percent more than in 1954, has more acreage in sorghums than in any other crop. Plantings in Kansas, indicated at 6,032,000 acres, are 7 percent larger than the record high acreage of 1954. Nebraska has 50 percent more sorghum acreage; and plantings were increased 48 percent in Colorado and 20 percent in Oklahoma compared with 1954.

Soil moisture conditions at seeding time were the best in recent years throughout most of the central and southern Plains States. Growing conditions are also generally favorable for sorghums in other areas.

RICE: A rice crop of 47.2 million equivalent 100-pound bags is indicated for 1955. Such an outturn would be 11.7 million bags less than the 58.9 million bags harvested in 1954 and the smallest crop since 1951. The smaller production is largely due to reduced acreage for harvest as the result of acreage allotments and marketing quotas. This is the first time restrictions have been placed on rice since 1950. Yield per acre, indicated at 2,601 pounds, compares with 2,447 pounds and the 10-year average of 2,221 pounds. Near-record high yields per acre are indicated for all States. The estimated 1,815,000 acres for harvest is a quarter less than the 2,405,000 acres harvested in 1954 but is about 3 percent more than average.

In the Southern area, which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, prospective production is indicated at about 36 million bags compared with about 48 million bags last year. Since near record high yields per acre are indicated in each of these States, the smaller production is largely due to reduction in acreage for harvest. Rice in this area, generally, is in good condition and is making satisfactory progress. Most of the acreage was seeded under favorable conditions and irrigation water is adequate. The crop ranges from quite late in northeast Arkansas, where frequent spring rains interfered with seeding, to some early varieties nearing maturity in Louisiana.

In California, rice prospects are the best in years, even though cold weather during late April and early May interfered with the crop. Irrigation water is adequate but some fields are infested with leaf miner and weeds. Although the acreage for harvest is 27 percent less than in 1954, production is expected to be about 4 percent larger due to a prospective yield of 3,400 pounds per acre--1,000 pounds more than the very low yield obtained from the California crop last year.

The acreage seeded to rice, indicated at 1,841,000 acres, is 25 percent less than was seeded in 1954 but 3 percent more than average. This is the smallest acreage since 1950, when seedings were reduced to 1.6 million acres as a result of acreage allotments. Most of the States seeded slightly more acreage than intended in March but none seeded the full acreage allotted. Only Louisiana seeded less acreage than in 1950.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1955 commercial apple crop is estimated at 105,560,000 bushels, about 4 percent below the 1954 production, and 1 percent below average. The Eastern States, with 44.5 million bushels in prospect, account for about 42 percent of the total crop. This compares with 54.2 million bushels produced last year, or 50 percent of the total. The Eastern States crop is 18 percent below the 1954 production but about average for this area. Sharp reductions this year in the Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina crops largely account for the reduction in the Eastern States. Virginia's prospective production of 5 million bushels is only 39 percent of last year. The Western States' production, estimated at 46.7 million bushels for the 1955 season, represents 44 percent of the total crop, and compares with last year's production of 39.0 million bushels, or about 36 percent of the total. The prospective production of 30.5 million bushels in Washington is 32 percent above the 1954 production. The North Central States production is forecast at 14.2 million bushels, 6 percent smaller than last year's crop, and 19 percent below average. The South Central States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, have only 190,000 bushels in prospect. This is only 17 percent of last year's production.

In the New England States, growing conditions were favorable and a larger crop than last year and average is in prospect. The set of most varieties was good to heavy with Baldwins on the light side but better than in most "off years." In New York, bloom was heavy and pollination generally good throughout the State. Growing conditions have been good, and apples have sized well under the influence of sufficient moisture and plenty of sunshine. In the Hudson Valley, this year's prospects indicate a record or near record crop. Cortland and McIntosh prospects are very promising. Delicious will probably be smaller than last year. Northern Spy and Baldwin are generally lighter than last year. In the Ontario area, Baldwin, Cortland, and Delicious crops are lighter than last year but R. I. Greening and McIntosh are equal to or better than last year. In New Jersey, the crop is indicated to be the same as last year. Harvest of Starr, Transparent, and Red Bird varieties was underway by July 1.

In Pennsylvania, the crop has made good growth to date. The Adams-Franklin-York area has prospects nearly as good as last year. Set was good on all varieties, but Stayman and York will probably not bear as heavily as last year. In the Berks-Lehigh

section, prospects are good in spite of some hail damage in late May and early June. Maryland production is below last year and average. The crop is clean and has sized well with apples larger than usual for this date. A good crop of Romes is in prospect but Yorks will be very light. Delicious crops are below last year.

Prospects in Virginia are sharply below last year and average. The late March freeze killed most of the apple buds south of Shenandoah, Madison, and Culpeper Counties. Damage was much lighter in the important northern counties. A severe hailstorm struck the Southern part of Frederick County June 18 and caused considerable damage to fruit. High winds uprooted some apple trees in this section. Production prospects in West Virginia are below last year's bumper crop but about average. There was a heavy set for all varieties except York, but this is considered the "off year" for York. Rome, Stayman, and Delicious crops are heavy with the fruit clean and making good size. In North Carolina the crop is practically a failure. Production in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas will be very light.

Prospects in Ohio indicate a crop about the same as last year and average. The set of Delicious is light in all areas. In Illinois, the poorest crop since 1936 is in prospect. Southern Illinois expects a very light crop; Calhoun County and Western Illinois expect about one-half a crop. Prospects in Michigan are about the same as for 1954 but below average. The May 9 freeze damage to apples was spotty with the heaviest loss in the central counties. The Ionia-Montcalm area was the hardest hit.

Prospects in Idaho point to a much larger crop than last year, but about average. The set of fruit is heavy and thinning was required. In Colorado, the indicated production is below last year and average. Prospects in New Mexico are for an average crop.

The Washington crop, estimated at 30.5 million bushels, is the largest since 1950. All apples made good growth during June. There was a heavy June drop in both the Yakima and Wenatchee areas. The upper Yakima Valley area suffered from excessive drop due to a June heat wave which hit immediately after the full bloom and cut prospective yields of Delicious. Oregon production prospects are above last year and average. In the Hood River Valley, the crop is not greatly different from last year, with Delicious perhaps a little above 1954, but Newtowns a little less. California production is expected to be about the same as last year, but above average. The crop made good growth during June. There was a heavy drop of Newtowns in the Watsonville district and thinning was expected to be completed by the first week of July. The Astrachan crop is of good size and quality. Volume shipments of Gravensteins are expected about July 15.

PEACHES: The 1955 peach crop is forecast at 48,479,000 bushels--21 percent less than last year and 30 percent below average. Excluding California Clingstones, which are mostly canned, prospective production is expected to total about one-third less than last year. The short crop this year is the result of a late March freeze which practically eliminated the

crop in 12 Southern States. Prospective production in these States is too small to warrant a forecast. Very short crops are also indicated in Virginia, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Above-average crops are forecast in Colorado, Idaho and Washington.

Production in the North eastern States from New England south through Maryland is expected to total slightly more than last year. The New York crop is expected to be 29 percent larger than last year and nearly up to average. Picking of a few early varieties will start late in July. New Jersey prospects declined somewhat during June but an above-average crop is still indicated. Harvest of early varieties started about July 1 and will continue through July. Golden Jubilees should be ready about August 1 and Elbertas around August 25. The Pennsylvania crop will be somewhat smaller than last year but above-average. Harvest of early varieties will start about mid-July and heavy volume will be available in late August and early September.

Maryland production will be somewhat smaller than last year's large crop. On the Eastern Shore picking started in late June and will be active in late July and early August. In western Maryland, picking will start about July 20 with the peak during the last half of August. The Virginia crop was cut severely by the March freeze and is forecast at 315,000 bushels, about one-fifth of the average production. The 1955 crop will be limited to the later northern areas of the State with most of the harvest in August. In West Virginia, peach prospects are good in the northeastern commercial areas and the crop for the State is expected to be slightly above average. Picking will be active from July 20 through August 20.

Ohio peach prospects are fairly good in the northern part of the State but generally poor in the southern areas. Harvest of early varieties will begin late in July in the southern and early in August in northern areas of the State. Indiana peach production will be less than one-third of average with very few peaches in southern Indiana. The Illinois crop is forecast at 83,000 bushels, less than five percent of the 10-year average. Michigan has prospects for a crop slightly less than last year and 40 percent below average. Freeze damage in early May was more severe on Elbertas than on earlier varieties, which will make up a larger proportion of the crop this year. Picking will start in the southwest area in the last half of July and will be active through August into early September. Development is 5-10 days ahead of normal in all areas.

Peach production in the Western States is expected to total slightly more than in 1954. Development is 7-14 days later than usual. Idaho expects a record crop of 400,000 bushels, one-third above average. The Colorado crop is forecast at 1,950,000 bushels, 13 percent less than the large 1954 crop but 11 percent above average. Volume shipments are not expected until after Labor Day this year. The Utah crop is late in developing but is now sizing well. The prospective Washington crop of 2,500,000 bushels is the largest since 1949. The crop is uniformly good in all areas. Picking is expected to start in late July or early August with the most active harvest in early September. In Oregon, an average crop is in prospect after a short crop in 1954.

The California crop of Clingstone peaches is forecast at 20,668,000 bushels, 7 percent more than last year but 4 percent below average. The crop is late but has made good growth to date. California Freestone peaches are forecast at 10,793,000 bushels, 10 percent below last year and 6 percent below average. Rail shipments of early varieties during June were about equal to last year. Harvest of Early Elbertas, which have a heavy crop, was expected to start shortly after July 4. The standard Elberta crop is spotty and lighter than usual. Both Clingstones and Freestones suffered severe but spotty spring freeze damage in several areas of Northern California.

PEARS: The 1955 total pear crop is forecast at 30,599,000 bushels, practically the same as a month ago. This forecast is slightly above last year's production but 1 percent below average. Total pear production in the Pacific Coast States is forecast at 28,030,000 bushels, 6 percent above last year and 8 percent above average. The Bartlett Crop in these States, at 20,830,000 bushels, is 1 percent larger than in 1954 and 9 percent above average. Other varieties on the Pacific Coast are estimated at 7,200,000 bushels, 22 percent above last year and 5 percent more than average.

Prospects for the California Bartlett Crop improved during June, but the indicated production of 12,918,000 bushels, although above average, is still below last year. Frost damage, which occurred in several districts, is spotty. Harvest of Bartletts in the early Sacramento River District is expected to start about July 15, 7 to 10 days late. Prospects for other varieties in California, at 1,750,000 bushels, remain unchanged from the forecast of June 1.

The Washington Bartlett crop is estimated at 5,300,000 bushels, the same as on June 1. Prospects are good in all commercial areas of that State, although the increase in production over 1954 is expected to be relatively greater in the North central part of the State than in the Yakima Valley. The heavy June drop of Bartletts is expected to reduce thinning requirements. Prospects for winter pears declined during June in Washington, but the indicated production is still above both last year and average. D'Anjous in the Wenatchee area had a very heavy June drop.

In Oregon, prospects declined during June for both Bartletts and other varieties. However, the prospective production of each is still above last year and average. Harvest of Bartletts is expected to start about August 22 at Medford and September 5 at Hood River.

Michigan prospects vary widely as a result of the freeze of May 9. Indicated production at 825,000 bushels is slightly above last year and 6 percent over average.

Prospective production in New York is up sharply from last month and last year, although still below average. The heavy June drop has thinned the set and good size should result. The crop is particularly promising in the important Niagara and Columbia counties.

GRAPES: United States grape production is forecast at 3,178,400 tons--24 percent above the 1954 crop and 9 percent above average. California and Arizona expect 2,959,300 tons, about a fourth above last season. These two States produce virtually all of the Nation's European type grapes.

The California crop is forecast at 2,954,000 tons--27 percent more than last season and 8 percent above average. By kinds, the indications are for 614,000 tons of wine varieties; up 3 percent from last year; 620,000 tons of table varieties, up 27 percent and 1,720,000 tons of raisin varieties; up 38 percent. California grapes developed well during June. Foliage and fruit are in excellent condition. Mildew and insects have not been a problem this year. Cool weather, however, has caused the crop to be very late. Movement of Cardinals and Thompsons started in the Desert Valleys about mid-June. Harvest in other areas will not start until after mid-July and will be light until some time in August. The Arizona crop is estimated at 5,300 tons compared with 3,600 tons last season. Arizona grapes are nearly all Cardinals and Thompson seedless for early shipment to fresh markets.

The Washington crop is forecast at a record high of 56,000 tons--25,000 tons more than last season and more than twice the 10-year average. There was no appreciable winter of spring freeze damage and growing conditions have been favorable this season. Most of the Washington grapes are the Concord type grown for juice. The total for the Great Lakes States is forecast at 143,700 tons--a fifth below last year but a fifth above average. In New York and Pennsylvania, growing conditions have been favorable but production is indicated to be below the large crops of last year. The Michigan crop is indicated at 24,000 tons compared with 46,000 tons last year. A freeze on May 9 caused severe damage to this crop as a whole although some vineyards will have fairly heavy production. The Arkansas grape crop was sharply reduced by late March freezes and production is indicated at only half of last year and 28 percent of average.

CITRUS: The 1954-55 orange crop is estimated at 130.6 million boxes--4 percent more than the 1953-54 production and 19 percent above average. The grapefruit crop is placed at 42.2 million boxes--13 percent less than last season and 16 percent less than average. Florida tangerines are estimated at 5.2 million boxes, slightly more than last season and 18 percent above average. California lemons are estimated at 13.8 million boxes--14 percent below last season but 10 percent above average. The only changes from June 1 are slightly smaller estimates for Florida oranges and Florida grapefruit.

About 16 million boxes of California Valencia oranges were unharvested on July 1--about a third more than a year earlier. These will be marketed during the summer and fall. Harvest of oranges is almost completed in the other citrus States. California had about 1.5 million boxes of summer grapefruit still on the trees on July 1. Florida still had about ½ million boxes of grapefruit. Virtually all of these will be used by mid-July.

In Florida, moisture was ample during June and both trees and new fruit developed satisfactorily. The set of fruit is variable over the State because of dry weather in the spring but prospects are generally favorable for the coming season.

Texas weather in the citrus area during June was hot and dry but irrigation water was ample and trees and fruit developed satisfactorily. However, old trees that survived the 1951 freeze continue to decline.

Arizona prospects for the new crop are only fair. Most areas had a heavy drop but fruit that stayed on the trees has good size. The poor crop probably is due to the freezes the previous two years.

In Central California, the June drop of Navel oranges was heavy. Conditions have been better in Southern California but prospects in both areas are less favorable for Navels than last season. Valencia oranges have better prospects than Navels in most areas. The condition of lemons is relatively favorable. A good set of grapefruit in the Desert Valleys has developed well to date but other areas have lighter crops than last season in prospect.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The indicated 1955 production of plums in California and Michigan is 85,700 tons, 9 percent more than last year but 1 percent below average. In California, early varieties have made good size growth but cullage has been heavy because of wind-damaged and sand-scarred fruit. Mid-season and late varieties in that State are expected to be in heavier supply than a year ago. In Michigan, fair to good crops of Damsons are in prospect, but Stanley Prunes are short this year.

California dried prunes are estimated at 142,000 tons, 21 percent less than last year and 18 percent below average. The crop is spotted as a result of April frosts, but sizes are expected to be larger than last year.

The prospective production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington and Oregon is placed at 109,400 tons (fresh basis), 62 percent more than last year's short crop but only 3 percent above average. In general, prospects are uniformly good, although the crop is late. In Eastern Oregon, movement of the early varieties is expected to get underway about August 15 with the late crop starting around August 25. In Idaho, harvest is expected to start about September 1.

SWEET CHERRIES: The sweet cherry crop is now estimated at 119,260 tons--22 percent larger than the 1954 crop and 27 percent above the 10-year average. Prospective production declined during June in Oregon, Colorado, Utah, Montana and Michigan, more than offsetting improvement in California, New York and Pennsylvania.

The increased production in 1955 is in the Western States with a total of 105,260 tons compared with 82,150 tons last year. In California, June weather was favorable for development and harvest of the cherry crop. Production of Royal Anns is estimated at 14,500 tons and other varieties at 24,500 tons. California shipments continued later than usual but were nearing the end by July 1. In Oregon, prospects declined during June in western Oregon but continued very favorable east of the Cascades. However, in the important district of The Dalles, some of the dry land orchards show the need of moisture and sizes will be smaller than last year. Picking for fresh market started in the Milton-Freewater district on June 25. Shipments are expected to start from The Dalles about July 1 and from Hood River about July 14. In western Oregon, picking will start about July 5. In Washington, picking started in the Lower Yakima Valley about June 22 and was in full swing by the end of the month. The set is irregular in this area and there is uneveness in ripening and sizes. A good crop is expected in the Upper Valley where picking started about July 1. In the Wenatchee district, picking started about June 27

with a very heavy set on the early orchards and a moderate set with better size on the later orchards. The Utah sweet cherry crop was cut below average by frost in May but size and quality will be good. Picking started in the last few days of June. The large crop in Idaho is about two weeks later than usual with picking started by July 1. Good size and quality are expected in Montana where harvest will be active in the first half of August.

Sweet cherry production in the Great Lakes States is expected to total 14,000 tons, 11 percent less than last year but 31 percent above average. New York prospects improved during June. By July 1, harvest was past the peak in the Hudson Valley and active in the Lake Ontario area. In Pennsylvania, harvest was completed by July 1 in the south central area and at peak in Erie County. Picking in Michigan was nearly finished by July 1 in the southwestern areas and active in the Grand Traverse area where most of the crop is brined.

SOUR CHERRIES: The sour cherry crop is now forecast at 144,800 tons -- 34 percent larger than last year and 24 percent above the 10-year average. Larger crops than in 1954 are forecast in all of the Great Lakes States -- totalling 133,300 tons compared with 95,780 tons in 1954. The Western States show little change from last year or the average. Washington prospects declined considerably during June with a heavy drop during the warm weather around June 9.

In New York, sour cherry crops are good in all producing areas. Young trees carry a very heavy set and additional rainfall would help sizing in the Lake Ontario area. Development was well ahead of last year with picking expected to be active by July 1 in the Hudson Valley and July 11 in the Lake Ontario area. In Pennsylvania, picking for processing started in the southern areas on July 5 and in Erie County on July 7. Rains on June 11-12 were sufficient to size the crop satisfactorily. In southwestern Michigan, processing plants started receiving sour cherries on June 28 and were expected to open in the Grand Traverse area on July 11. Harvest is about 10 days earlier than usual in all areas of the State. The Wisconsin crop is also earlier than usual with harvest in Door County expected to start around July 11.

APRICOTS: The prospective 1955 apricot crop in California, Washington and Utah is estimated at 257,800 tons, 66 percent above last year and 10 percent above average. The California crop is late, and volume harvest in Santa Clara County and other coastal districts that produce about half of the State's crop was not expected to start until about July 10. Both the Yakima and Wenatchee areas of Washington report uniformly good crops. In Utah, the fruit was sizing well on July 1 and picking was expected to get underway soon after that date.

AVOCADOS, FIGS AND OLIVES: The California avocado crop for 1954-55 is large. Harvest of the important Fuerte variety is completed and harvest of summer varieties is under way.

The California fig crop has made good development although the weather has been cool. The early crop of Black Missions has been moving to market for some time and quality has been good.

The olive crop in California is indicated lighter than last season. The canned pack is expected to have a larger than usual proportion of large sizes.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The almond crop in California is forecast at 37,200 tons--14 percent below last year and 3 percent below average. Spring frosts caused serious damage to orchards in the Sacramento Valley which did not use heaters but some orchards will have large crops.

Walnut production in California and Oregon is forecast at 80,800 tons--9 percent above 1954 and 12 percent above average. There was some frost damage to early varieties in the Sacramento Valley but California prospects as a whole are favorable. Prospects for Oregon walnuts are not as good as last year but are better than average.

Filbert production in Washington and Oregon is estimated at 6,800 tons, 22 percent less than last year and 12 percent less than average. The Oregon crop is indicated to be a fourth below last year while the Washington crop is expected to be a fifth larger. The season is late in both States. In Oregon the crop is very spotty. Pollenizing weather in Washington was less favorable than usual but most orchards have a fair set.

POTATOES: The 1955 potato crop is forecast at 400,335,000 bushels--12 percent above the 1954 revised production of 356,031,000 bushels and less than one percent below the 10-year average of 401,146,000 bushels. (The revision of the previous year's crop, which is usually made in the following December, was made for this report. The revised production for 1954 differs less than one million bushels from the preliminary estimate published in December 1954.) The prespective 1955 crop is the largest crop since 1950 when 429,896,000 bushels were produced. The California early crop, which is now moving, is 8 million bushels above last year. Maine's indicated production is up 15 million over 1954; Idaho, 8 million; Washington, 3 million; and California's late crop, 2 million. New Jersey and Long Island are each up about 2 million. These States account for about 40 million bushels of the 44 million bushel increase over 1954.

The 1955 acreage for harvest, at 1,443,900 acres, is about 3 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1954 but is 27 percent less than average. The 1955 indicated yield, based on July 1 condition, is 277 bushels, 24 bushels above 1954 and 64 bushels above average. The previous record of 253 was established in 1950.

Production in the 29 Late States is estimated at 321,028,000 bushels, compared with 287,974,000 bushels produced in 1954 and the average of 313,982,000. The acreage for harvest is placed at 1,095,600 acres, 2 percent above last year but 23 percent below average. Record high yields are indicated for the late

States. The expected yield of 293 bushels for 1955 compares with 269 bushels from the 1954 crop and the average 230 bushels. With the 1955 acreage in the eastern and central States planted from 2 to 3 weeks earlier than usual and growing conditions generally favorable, good or near record yields are indicated for all areas. In some of the Western States, the crop was planted a little later than a year ago, but weather to date has been favorable for the development of the crop. Yields in the Western States are expected to average above last year.

In Maine, the crop was planted early in June. Stands are generally good and the crop has made excellent growth to date. Excellent stands were reported on Long Island and good vine development has been made in spite of the dry weather. About three-quarters of the acreage on the Island is now under irrigation. Harvest of cobblers has started. Late varieties are now in full bloom and will probably be ready for harvest in late August. In Upstate New York, precipitation has been below normal but potatoes have made good growth to date. The Pennsylvania crop was planted early and growing conditions have been favorable.

In the Munger area of Michigan, digging of the late summer crop started by July 4. Quality of the crop is very good with practically all potatoes grading size A. The fall crop in Michigan started under very favorable conditions and is more advanced than usual for this date. The late summer crop in Wisconsin is generally in good condition while late potatoes have been somewhat slow in developing in some areas. In the late summer area of Minnesota, potatoes are one to two weeks ahead of normal and harvest in volume should be underway by July 15. The fall crop in Minnesota has received ample moisture and development is moving along ahead of usual. Stands in North Dakota are generally good and with a plentiful supply of moisture, the crop has made good development to date. Around Grand Forks and south, many early fields are in bloom.

In Idaho, plantings average about two weeks later than usual. In the late summer areas, (southwestern Idaho) potatoes were hurt by the heat during the week of June 20-25. Movement from this area is expected to start about the middle of July. In northern Colorado, where the late summer crop is located, stands are very good and progress to date has been rapid. In the San Louis Valley of Colorado, potatoes have made favorable progress so far this season. The Washington late summer crop is expected to be a little later than a year ago. The fall acreage in this State is generally in good condition. The Malheur County crop in Oregon is a week or two later than last year. In Central Oregon, prospects are good. A frost during the last week of June in the Klamath Basin damaged the crop both in southern Oregon and northern California with the greatest damage in California. The late summer crop in California has made good development to date.

The crop in the 7 intermediate States is forecast at 20,794,000 bushels, up 4,668,000 bushels from the 1954 revised production but 4,652,000 bushels below average. In New Jersey, growing conditions during June were very favorable. All commercial areas reported ample moisture, which is aided by irrigation facilities for about three-quarters of the acreage. Vine growth is vigorous and the set and growth of tubers is better than usual for this time of the year. Harvesting of Cobblers is already underway in a few areas. The crop in Delaware has made good growth to date and harvest of early varieties started the last part of June. In Virginia, the June rains were very beneficial for the development of the crop. Harvest was active during June but to date is somewhat behind the usual progress.

Production in the early States, at 58,513,000 bushels, is up 13 percent from 1954 but 5 percent below average. California, which produces about 53 percent of the early crop, had record high yields this year. Shipments from Kern County and other sections of the San Joaquin Valley reached the peak about the middle of June. Harvest in these areas will continue during a large part of July. In southern California, harvest started during the week of July 4 and will be in volume a short time later. A good crop is reported in this area. In North Carolina, practically all of the Cobblers and Cansos had been dug by July 1 and digging of Sebagos was well advanced. Frequent showers and cool weather during June resulted in good yields this year. In Florida and the other southeastern States, harvest was about completed by July 1. The late March freezes in all Southern States except Florida damaged the crop and yields in most of the southeastern States were much below last year. Texas is expecting a good crop in the northern panhandle area. In Arizona, potatoes are turning out very well. Harvest is well underway in this State.

SWEETPOTATOES: Based on July 1 conditions, the 1955 sweetpotato crop is forecast at 34,273,000 bushels. Prospective production is nearly 15 percent greater than the near record low crop of 29,880,000 bushels harvested in 1954 but 27 percent below average. The indicated average yield of 101 bushels per acre for harvest equals the yield of 1950 and is only slightly short of the all-time high of 102 bushels in 1905. Last year's yield averaged 86.5 bushels per harvested acre.

Planted acreage is estimated at 343,000 acres, which is 3 percent below the 354,000 acres planted in 1954 and nearly a third below average. Acreage for harvest this year is expected to total 339,000 compared with 346,000 last year and the average of 496,000. Acreage for harvest in Louisiana is estimated at 98,000--3,000 above 1954 but about the same as average. Other major producing States which expect increases in harvested acreages are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and California. Decreases are indicated for Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Texas. In Mississippi, Tennessee, and New Jersey, the estimated acreage for harvest is the same as last year.

Louisiana is expecting about an average crop of 9,310,000 bushels. This is 5 percent larger than in 1954. In North Carolina, the outlook is for 4,725,000 bushels--18 percent above last year. Practically all other heavier producing States except New Jersey are anticipating larger crops this season than last year. New Jersey is showing a slightly smaller production than in 1954.

In Louisiana, the crop made fairly good growth during June. Some settings continued throughout the month. Harvest of early fields began the last week in June but no appreciable volume is expected until the latter part of August. Frequent showers in the producing areas of Virginia and North Carolina during June were favorable for development of the crop. In South Carolina, about average yields are expected. The crop in New Jersey is also in good shape.

SUGAR BEETS: Sugar beet production for 1955 is estimated at 11,981,000 tons compared with 14,091,000 tons produced last year and 10,431,000 tons for the 1944-53 average. The indicated yield of 16.1 tons per acre is the same as last year and only 0.1 ton below the record of 16.2 tons for 1953. The average yield is 14.1 tons.

In the eastern sugar beet area, the crop has made excellent growth under favorable weather conditions. In Ohio and Michigan, the crop was planted earlier than usual and has made excellent growth to date. In Idaho and Colorado, beets were planted under dry conditions and in many cases irrigation, when available, was used to germinate the seed. Growing conditions since planting have generally been favorable. In California, beets were planted under excellent conditions and good stands were secured; weather since planting has been favorable and with light insect damage a record yield of 22 tons per acre is forecast. Water for irrigating the beet crop is expected to be mostly adequate, although supplies in certain sections of Oregon and Utah are uncertain.

The acreage planted to sugar beets in 1955 is estimated at 804,000 acres, 17 percent less than in 1954 and 1 percent less than average. Sugar beets are being grown under acreage controls for the first time since 1939, and growers in most major producing States planted fairly well up to their allotments. However, in Colorado, unfavorable conditions at seeding time prevented many farmers from planting their full allotments and total plantings for the State fell 7,000 acres short of allotments. In Michigan and Wisconsin, growers, following their earlier intentions, planted well below their allotments.

The acreage for harvest in the United States this year is estimated at 744,000 acres, 15 percent below last year, but 1 percent above acreage. Abandonment, estimated at 7.5 percent for the United States, compares with 9.1 percent last year and the average of 9.6 percent. In Colorado, some 19,000 acres are estimated to have been abandoned because of unfavorable conditions at and subsequent to planting time. In eastern Wyoming and western Nebraska, flood, wind, and hail the latter part of June caused the loss of several thousand acres and possibly reduced yields on much of the acreage remaining for harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Based on conditions as of July 1, the production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 6,801,000 tons of cane. This compares with 7,481,000 tons harvested last year and the average of 6,570,000 tons. Overall prospects in both Louisiana and Florida are good and above average yields are in prospect for

both States. In Louisiana, the crop has almost completely overcome any damage caused by the March freeze and although growth of cane was retarded slightly during June due to insufficient rainfall, rainfall since July 1 has provided ample moisture for more rapid growth. Stands are reported good for both stubble and plant cane.

The acreage of sugarcane in the Mainland cane areas available for harvest for sugar and seed in 1955 is estimated 291,100 acres. Sugarcane is being grown under acreage controls again this year as in 1954. The 1955 acreage is 6 percent below the 309,300 acres harvested in 1954, and 10 percent below the average acreage harvested during the 1944-53 period. Louisiana growers reduced their acreage 6 percent--from 270,000 acres in 1954 to 255,000 acres in 1955. The reduction in Florida, from 39,300 acres in 1954 to 36,100 acres in 1955, is a decrease of 8 percent.

TOBACCO: A total U. S. tobacco crop of 2,173 million pounds is forecast as of July 1. A crop this size would be 3 percent below last year's production but the fifth largest of record. Flue-cured, Maryland, and cigar tobaccos are expected to show increases over last year; other classes will be down. The estimated acreage of all tobacco this year totals 1,520,500. This is 9 percent under the 1,666,100 acres harvested last year, and 12 percent below average. Larger acreages than last year are indicated for Maryland (type 32), Virginia sun-cured, Miami Valley cigar filler all cigar binders, and Georgia-Florida cigar wrappers. Reduced acreages are estimated for other types.

The flue-cured crop is estimated at 1,412 million pounds, an increase of 7 percent from 1954. Only in 1951 has flue-cured production exceeded this prospective total. Except for certain areas in the Old Belt (type 11) which have not received adequate rainfall, growing conditions have been generally favorable. Flue-cured tobacco acreage is indicated at 994,300 acres, a decline of 5 percent from the 1,042,200 acres grown last year.

Fire-cured production is estimated at 59.3 million pounds, compared with 62.2 million pounds last year. Areas growing this class of tobacco have received ample rainfall. The indicated 48,000 acres of fire-cured is 8 percent below the 1954 level.

Burley production is expected to total 502 million pounds, 25 percent below last year's crop of 667 million pounds. Although wet weather caused some delays in setting, good stands and ample moisture have resulted in a promising yield outlook. As a result of sharply reduced allotments, Burley acreage, estimated at 325,800 acres, is down 23 percent from last year.

Production of dark air-cured tobacco is indicated at 32.4 million pounds compared with 34.6 million pounds grown last year. For the combined dark air-cured types, the 25,000 acres indicated for harvest is 4 percent below 1954. In contrast to other dark air-cured types, Virginia sun-cured acreage is up slightly--4,200 acres this year compared with 4,100 acres last.

Prospective production of cigar tobaccos is placed at 120.5 million pounds or 4 percent above last year. The cigar filler crop is expected

to total 53.9 million pounds; cigar binders, 50.2 million pounds; and cigar wrappers, 16.4 million pounds. Growing conditions have been nearly optimum in all the cigar tobacco areas. Slightly larger acreages than in 1954 are expected for cigar tobaccos, except for Pennsylvania Seedleaf filler and Connecticut Valley shade-grown wrappers, which showed declines.

HOPS: Production for 1955 is forecast at 38,102,000 pounds -- down 12 percent from 1954 and 29 percent from average. Acreage in production is estimated at 23,700 acres -- down 14 percent from last year. Acreage is less in each State except Idaho, with Oregon showing the greatest decline. The average yield per acre is indicated at 1,608 pounds -- 2 percent above last year and 15 percent above average. The season is late in all areas but otherwise conditions have been favorable. Vines are healthy and mildew and insects have caused less damage than usual. Many yards have not received as much care as usual because of the low price of hops.

PASTURE: Pasture feed improved substantially during June, responding to normal or above normal rainfall over most of the country. Condition of pastures on July 1 averaged 83 percent of normal -- 5 to 7 percentage points above the last 3 years, but 1 percent below the 10-year average. Seasonally, pasture condition increased 5 points as compared with a usual slight decline from June 1 to July 1. Drought over most of the Great Plains and Central Rocky Mountain States area was broken during June and grass made a good recovery. Green feed was still short and dry over much of the Southwest, and pastures showed some deterioration during June in the Southeast. In other areas of the country, pastures were generally in good to excellent condition and supplying ample feed for livestock on July 1.

In the northern and central Great Plains States and Wyoming and Colorado, drought breaking rains resulted in substantial development of grass feed. Pastures showed marked recovery from the drought conditions of a month earlier with July 1 conditions ranging from 12 points above June 1 in Wyoming to 29 points above in Nebraska. In Oklahoma, pastures also improved during June, and the July 1 condition was above a year earlier. In northeastern and north central Texas, pastures were good to excellent, but in the southern and southwestern parts, as well as in the southern half of New Mexico and in western Arizona, range and pasture feed was critically short.

Pasture feed conditions declined from a month ago in most southeastern Coastal States. Pastures were dry and short in the portions of the Gulf Coast States, the Carolinas, and Georgia but good in other parts, resulting in about average July 1 pasture feed in most of these States. Pastures deteriorated during June in western New York, central and northeastern Pennsylvania, and parts of New Jersey, and on July 1 pasture feed conditions in these States were from 7 to 9 percent below average. Pasture feed, while much improved during June, was still below average and a year ago in an area covering central and southwestern Minnesota and eastern South Dakota.

Pastures were generally furnishing excellent feed in the new England area, the section of the country from the central Mississippi Valley States east to the Coast and in the East North Central region. In Montana, and Idaho, ranges and pastures were also providing ample forage

feed for livestock on July 1. Washington ranges and pastures showed some improvement during June and were providing about average feed for July 1, while Oregon green feed declined some during June and was below average for July 1. In California, range and pasture feed was about average for the date.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in June continued slightly above a year earlier. Output for the month totaled 12,665 million pounds compared with 12,600 million pounds in June 1954, and the record for the month of 12,907 million pounds set in 1945. Paced by an extremely early spring in the important northern dairy States, milk production reached its seasonal high point close to the beginning of June, one of the earliest peaks of recent years. During June, production was at a daily rate per capita of 2.56 pounds, about 8 percent below the 1944-53 average for the month. In the first half of 1955, production of milk totaled 65.5 billion pounds, about one-third billion pounds short of last year's record for the period.

On July 1, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 20.33 pounds, continuing at record high levels for corresponding dates. Heavy milk flow during June was supported by excellent green feed in pastures and below normal temperatures during most of the month. In the 6 major geographic areas, production per cow ranged from 2 to 4 percent above July 1 a year ago, and from 4 to 8 percent above the average for the date. The decline of 7.3 percent in National milk production per cow from June 1 to July 1, however, was as sharp as in any year since the early 1930's. The percentage of milk cows being milked, which in recent months has been setting new highs, dropped sharply to a below average level of 75.8 percent on July 1. The sharp down-turn in percentage of milk cows being milked was shared by all regions except the West.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	June average 1944-53	June 1954	May 1955	June 1955	State	June average 1944-53	June 1954	May 1955	June 1955
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	99	102	115	103	Ga.	106	110	118	112
Pa.	522	562	648	586	Ky.	246	269	270	268
Ohio	550	576	607	582	Tenn.	232	251	252	242
Ind.	380	379	400	398	Ala.	126	126	133	129
Ill.	544	526	537	504	Miss.	147	162	173	161
Mich.	560	574	573	584	Ark.	138	142	146	144
Wis.	1,695	1,768	1,899	1,880	Okla.	225	187	214	196
Minn.	920	926	952	925	Texas	352	288	309	286
Iowa	678	628	626	614	Mont.	69	59	56	59
Mo.	429	451	496	461	Idaho	131	146	163	160
N. Dak.	234	220	207	224	Wyo.	28	23	20	23
S. Dak.	182	163	152	158	Utah	68	70	68	69
Nebr.	262	238	237	237	Wash.	189	183	189	187
Kans.	274	251	257	239	Oreg.	141	137	138	134
Va.	183	193	202	198	Calif.	554	628	664	648
W. Va.	86	82	88	89	Other States	1,759	1,965	1,956	1,855
N.C.	144	157	162	152	U. S.	12,306	12,600	13,088	12,665
S.C.	53	58	61	58					

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Among the 33 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available, new highs for June were established in 9 States, and the previous high equaled in 3. States where production was 3 percent or more above a year ago included Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, Virginia, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Idaho, and California. On the other hand, States where June output was below a year ago by 3 percent or more included Illinois, South Dakota, Kansas, North Carolina and Tennessee. Milk cows in Wisconsin produced 1,880 million pounds of milk during June, to lead all States. Minnesota with 925 million pounds was second, followed by California with 648 million, and Iowa with 614 million.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,701 million eggs in June--7 percent more than in June last year and 12 percent more than the 1944-53 average. Egg production was above last year in all areas of the country, and at record high levels in all areas except in the West North Central and South Central States. Increases from last year were 8 percent in all regions except in the West which was up 2 percent. Egg production for the first 6 months of this year was 3 percent more than in these months last year.

Rate of egg production in June was 17.5 eggs per layer, compared with 16.8 last year and the average of 16.1 eggs. Increases in rate of lay from a year earlier were 5 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central, and 2 percent in the West. June weather was favorable for egg production over most of the country. Rate per layer on hand during the first 6 months of this year was 101.8 eggs, compared with 100.6 last year and the average of 93.7 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 326,155,000 layers in June--3 percent more than last year. Numbers of layers were above last year in all regions of the country. Increases were 4 percent in the North Atlantic and the West North Central, and 3 percent in the East North Central, South Atlantic and South Central States. Number of layers in the West was about the same as last year. The decrease in layers from June 1 to July 1 was about 3 percent, compared with 4 percent last year and the average of 5 percent. Culling was lighter than usual as producers, in an effort to maintain flock numbers, kept a larger proportion of hens to help offset the sharp decrease in young chicken numbers.

Estimates of young chickens on hand July 1 have been discontinued and will be replaced, starting July 1, 1956, by estimates of pullets not yet of laying age. This action was taken to provide early and more timely information on the number of potential layers in keeping with the trend toward earlier purchases of flock replacement chicks.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 33.8 cents per dozen, compared with 33.0 cents a year earlier. Shell egg markets were mostly steady to firm during June. Top quality eggs were readily absorbed, but less desirable offerings were difficult to sell at discounted prices.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 25.1 cents per pound live weight on June 15, compared with 25.1 cents on May 15 and 22.7 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 19.9 cents and commercial

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS
AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JULY 1							
			Thousands				
1944-53 (Av.)	44,967	60,000	86,454	30,104	57,383	29,832	308,740
1954	58,346	60,052	77,634	29,869	48,954	35,309	310,164
1955	60,561	61,813	81,682	30,904	50,900	35,367	321,227
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1							
			Number				
1944-53 (Av.)	53.1	52.9	53.0	45.0	43.7	53.7	50.5
1954	54.2	54.4	55.8	49.8	45.6	57.8	53.3
1955	56.2	57.2	59.3	53.6	50.2	59.2	56.3

broilers 27.3 cents, compared with 18.6 and 24.4 cents, respectively, in mid-June last year. Poultry markets in June closed weak on broilers or fryers and were steady to firm on roasters and hens. Up until about mid-month, broilers or fryers cleared readily to a good demand and the highest prices were mostly paid during the week ending June 18. Later in the month increased offerings were slow to clear.

Turkey prices averaged 29.1 cents per pound live weight on June 15, compared with 31.3 cents a pound a year ago. Turkey markets during June were quiet with only a few scattered offerings of new crop heavy type turkeys offered. At terminal markets, moderate to light offerings of fryer roasters were adequate and prices on ready-to-cook declined ½ to 1 cent a pound at New York City.

The mid-June cost for the United States poultry ration was $3.69 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.90 a year ago. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were more favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-55

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums (including sirup)	Wheat		
					Winter	Spring	All
	Thousand acres						
1939	88,279	33,460	12,739	15,679	37,681	14,988	52,669
1940	86,429	35,431	13,525	19,370	36,095	17,178	53,273
1941	85,357	38,161	14,276	17,905	39,778	16,157	55,935
1942	87,367	38,197	16,958	15,004	36,020	13,753	49,773
1943	92,060	38,914	14,900	16,413	34,563	16,792	51,355
1944	94,014	39,741	12,301	18,038	41,125	18,624	59,749
1945	87,625	41,739	10,454	14,498	47,024	18,143	65,167
1946	87,585	42,812	10,380	13,403	48,371	18,734	67,105
1947	82,888	37,855	10,955	10,850	54,935	19,584	74,519
1948	84,778	39,280	11,905	12,679	52,963	19,455	72,418
1949	85,602	39,236	9,872	10,789	54,414	21,496	75,910
1950	81,817	40,733	11,153	15,408	43,253	18,357	61,610
1951	80,736	36,525	9,436	13,994	39,823	21,669	61,492
1952	81,099	38,422	8,244	10,735	50,692	20,234	70,926
1953	80,608	39,217	8,586	12,436	46,820	20,841	67,661
1954	79,875	42,151	12,994	17,828	38,636	15,076	53,712
1955 1/	80,765	42,009	14,099	21,400	33,891	13,485	47,376

Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay	Tobacco
	Thousand acres					
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	69,243	1,999.7
1940	3,204	1,069	3,182	23,861	73,058	1,410.2
1941	3,573	1,214	3,266	22,236	73,136	1,306.5
1942	3,792	1,457	4,408	22,602	74,827	1,377.3
1943	2,652	1,472	5,691	21,610	77,004	1,458.0
1944	2,132	1,480	2,610	19,617	77,639	1,749.9
1945	1,850	1,499	3,785	17,029	76,697	1,820.7
1946	1,597	1,582	2,432	17,584	73,741	1,960.8
1947	1,991	1,708	4,129	21,330	74,666	1,851.6
1948	2,058	1,804	4,973	22,911	71,817	1,553.6
1949	1,554	1,857	5,048	27,439	71,464	1,623.2
1950	1,744	1,620	4,090	17,843	74,368	1,599.0
1951	1,710	1,967	3,904	26,949	74,442	1,779.9
1952	1,383	1,965	3,303	25,921	74,454	1,771.4
1953	1,384	2,129	4,456	24,341	73,996	1,632.9
1954	1,718	2,405	5,663	19,251	72,770	1,666.1
1955 1/	2,081	1,815	5,049	----	74,667	1,520.5

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1939-55-CONTINUED

Year	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Soybeans for beans	Cowpeas grown alone	Peanuts grown alone	Sugar beets
	Thousand acres						
1939	1,679	169	9,565	4,315	3,168	2,563	918
1940	1,903	247	10,487	4,807	3,357	2,599	912
1941	2,019	291	10,068	5,889	3,770	2,451	755
1942	1,925	493	13,696	9,894	3,382	4,329	954
1943	2,362	795	14,191	10,397	2,223	4,775	550
1944	1,996	719	13,118	10,245	1,582	3,851	555
1945	1,487	518	13,056	10,740	1,486	3,853	713
1946	1,622	492	11,706	9,932	1,218	3,883	802
1947	1,778	513	13,052	11,411	1,156	4,094	879
1948	1,938	298	11,987	10,682	1,189	3,824	694
1949	1,885	354	11,872	10,482	1,266	2,765	687
1950	1,512	233	15,129	13,814	1,177	2,670	925
1951	1,408	294	15,190	13,545	920	2,592	691
1952	1,261	211	15,927	14,338	818	1,936	665
1953	1,397	262	16,367	14,679	854	1,877	745
1954	1,576	268	18,753	17,037	924	1,936	876
1955 1/	1,609	288	19,860	18,397	---	2,034	744

Year	Sorgo for sirup	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	59 crops harvested 2/	59 crops planted or grown 2/
	Thousand acres					
1939	189	418.0	2,812.8	728.0	322,109	342,870
1940	186	371.9	2,832.1	647.7	331,731	348,050
1941	176	396.6	2,692.6	730.9	335,513	347,857
1942	221	428.7	2,670.8	687.0	339,508	351,521
1943	207	429.9	3,239.0	856.6	347,966	361,730
1944	187	412.3	2,779.8	726.0	352,868	365,834
1945	146	416.4	2,664.3	645.9	345,546	356,324
1946	154	424.9	2,526.6	637.0	343,012	353,041
1947	131	425.2	2,001.3	546.6	346,380	356,182
1948	80	401.6	1,980.7	455.3	348,047	359,484
1949	53	396.8	1,758.6	472.1	352,384	365,310
1950	58	382.5	1,696.4	492.4	337,085	353,808
1951	45	351.9	1,334.1	314.0	336,318	362,386
1952	41	367.7	1,401.9	324.8	341,922	356,082
1953	41	371.0	1,524.6	350.8	341,152	359,800
1954	48	337.3	1,408.1	345.5	337,173	354,253
1955 1/	---	3/291.1	1,443.9	338.7	4/335,816	353,204

1/Preliminary. 2/Includes the principal crops in addition to various minor crops. 3/For sugar and seed only. 4/Includes an allowance for buckwheat, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, cowpeas grown alone, sorgo for sirup, sugarcane for sirup, broomcorn, 29 commercial vegetables, and cotton (acreage in cultivation July 1 less 10-year acreage abandonment).

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1954 AND 1955

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Potatoes 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954 2/	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand acres									
Maine	13	13	112	92	4	4	156	155	---	---
N.H.	15	14	10	11	---	---	3.8	3.9	---	---
Vt.	68	68	48	48	---	---	3.7	3.4	---	---
Mass.	36	37	7	7	---	---	8.4	8.7	---	---
R.I.	7	8	1	1	---	---	4.2	4.2	---	---
Conn.	40	41	7	7	---	---	9.1	9.4	---	---
N.Y.	713	720	780	788	83	95	97	96	---	---
N.J.	201	207	52	50	25	27	24.0	24.5	17	17
Pa.	1,386	1,372	814	855	207	244	59	58	---	---
Ohio	3,750	3,788	1,249	1,399	56	67	23	23	---	---
Ind.	4,792	4,859	1,389	1,431	59	100	13	11	.4	.4
Ill.	9,189	9,373	3,396	3,260	67	150	4	4	1.0	1.0
Mich.	1,896	2,010	1,447	1,490	108	130	50.0	52.2	---	---
Wis.	2,733	2,842	2,969	2,910	81	65	55	56	---	---
Minn.	5,519	5,850	5,265	4,896	1,120	1,243	83.0	83.6	---	---
Iowa	10,369	10,732	6,126	5,820	18	14	6	6	1.0	1.0
Mo.	4,565	4,291	1,887	1,925	299	553	10.8	9.0	1.0	1.0
N.Dak.	1,254	1,317	2,201	2,113	3,097	3,500	104	100	---	---
S.Dak.	4,101	4,224	4,095	4,013	491	520	12.0	10.7	---	---
Nebr.	7,062	6,780	2,475	2,277	306	245	23	22	---	---
Kans.	2,281	1,893	1,235	1,284	551	920	3.9	3.6	1.2	1.2
Del.	171	173	11	11	14	14	7.2	9.2	.4	.5
Md.	461	461	76	79	88	90	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.5
Va.	920	902	250	262	112	125	31.3	33.0	20	21
W.Va.	202	188	86	84	16	15	14	13	---	---
N.C.	2,172	2,085	685	685	65	66	39	40	43	45
S.C.	1,182	1,123	935	1,000	23	26	11.0	10.3	23	24
Ga.	3,023	2,993	990	1,030	11	11	5	4	25	16
Fla.	599	605	171	188	---	---	33.4	38.9	11	10
Ky.	2,152	2,044	278	281	138	175	17.0	16.5	4.2	4.5
Tenn.	1,928	1,793	480	552	93	95	15	12	12	12
Ala.	2,268	2,223	472	651	---	---	25	32	17	15
Miss.	1,700	1,615	594	802	---	---	7	6	20	19
Ark.	815	668	556	767	19	35	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.2
La.	638	625	152	205	---	---	11.3	9.6	98	100
Okla.	371	360	1,044	1,201	287	350	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.7
Texas	2,130	2,173	2,304	2,580	262	262	19.3	18.0	32	27
Mont.	201	213	573	584	1,368	1,464	10	10	---	---
Idaho	54	61	242	240	576	593	152	167	---	---
Wyo.	59	70	197	197	190	175	6.7	7.5	---	---
Colo.	464	478	242	220	640	544	57.0	58.2	---	---
N.Mex.	100	97	32	38	35	42	.6	.7	---	---
Ariz.	37	51	26	26	311	249	4.7	5.5	---	---
Utah	38	40	54	47	195	211	13.5	14.0	---	---
Nev.	3	3	14	9	26	13	1.7	1.4	---	---
Wash.	27	28	216	220	594	701	30	39	---	---
Oreg.	28	35	495	470	584	619	40	42	---	---
Calif.	160	253	544	528	2,298	2,091	103	118	12	13
U.S.	81,893	81,799	47,284	47,634	14,517	15,843	1,425.7	1,466.9	354.0	343.0

1/Includes acreage planted in preceding fall. 2/Revised.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1954 and 1955 - Continued

State	Winter wheat 1/		All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		All wheat	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand acres									
N.Y.	340	323	---	---	---	---	---	---	340	323
N.J.	85	76	---	---	---	---	---	---	85	76
Pa.	743	661	---	---	---	---	---	---	743	661
Ohio	1,783	1,569	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,783	1,569
Ind.	1,315	1,184	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,315	1,184
Ill.	1,580	1,517	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,580	1,517
Mich.	1,010	939	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,010	939
Wis.	29	26	32	25	---	---	32	25	61	51
Minn.	45	35	690	602	16	29	674	573	735	637
Iowa	117	88	19	15	---	---	19	15	136	103
Mo.	1,481	1,614	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,481	1,614
N. Dak.	---	---	8,239	7,390	1,560	1,045	6,679	6,345	8,239	7,390
S. Dak.	368	364	2,438	2,165	82	68	2,356	2,097	2,806	2,529
Nebr.	3,678	3,531	67	25	---	---	67	25	3,745	3,556
Kans.	11,738	10,799	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,738	10,799
Del.	37	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	37	35
Md.	210	193	---	---	---	---	---	---	210	193
Va.	299	269	---	---	---	---	---	---	299	269
W. Va.	57	48	---	---	---	---	---	---	57	48
N. C.	364	364	---	---	---	---	---	---	364	364
S. C.	168	170	---	---	---	---	---	---	168	170
Ga.	121	108	---	---	---	---	---	---	121	108
Ky.	316	291	---	---	---	---	---	---	316	291
Tenn.	261	243	---	---	---	---	---	---	261	243
Ala.	30	62	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	62
Miss.	45	32	---	---	---	---	---	---	45	32
Ark.	84	84	---	---	---	---	---	---	84	84
Okla.	5,294	4,923	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,294	4,923
Texas	4,840	4,308	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,840	4,308
Mont.	1,531	1,761	3,179	2,670	---	---	3,179	2,670	4,710	4,431
Idaho	764	779	506	440	---	---	506	440	1,270	1,219
Wyo.	289	266	70	70	---	---	70	70	359	336
Colo.	3,005	3,005	71	71	---	---	71	71	3,076	3,076
N. Mex.	507	472	21	22	---	---	21	22	528	494
Ariz.	23	44	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	44
Utah	282	288	85	74	---	---	85	74	367	362
Nev.	4	2	10	8	---	---	10	8	14	10
Wash.	1,973	1,914	312	165	---	---	312	165	2,285	2,079
Oreg.	788	756	148	136	---	---	148	136	936	892
Calif.	480	442	---	---	---	---	---	---	480	442
U. S.	46,084	43,585	15,887	13,878	1,658	1,142	14,229	12,736	61,971	57,463

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1954 AND 1955 --Continued

State	Flaxseed 1/		Rice		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand acres								Acres	
Maine	---	---	---	---	6	7	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	152	150	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	20,000
Mich.	---	---	---	---	492	556	---	---	76,600	64,000
Wis.	6	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,900	7,000
Minn.	1,047	900	---	---	---	---	5	4	76,000	66,000
Iowa	28	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
N.Dak.	3,569	3,391	---	---	---	---	4	2	38,200	35,000
S.Dak.	973	788	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,600	5,000
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	80	80	---	---	67,500	57,000
Kans.	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,800	7,000
Miss.	---	---	84	54	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	---	613	435	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	---	---	656	525	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	128	55	624	487	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mont.	160	85	---	---	16	18	4	6	55,500	51,000
Idaho	---	---	---	---	169	135	97	90	93,400	80,000
Wyo.	---	---	---	---	67	66	5	4	39,600	34,000
Colo.	---	---	---	---	292	251	11	12	151,400	124,000
N.Mex.	---	---	---	---	43	37	---	---	2/	2/
Ariz.	4	4	---	---	8	9	---	---	---	---
Utah	---	---	---	---	15	12	---	---	35,800	30,000
Wash.	---	---	---	---	40	41	147	179	35,500	31,000
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	6	18,600	18,000
Calif.	41	60	485	340	334	339	8	6	1/224,600	1/170,000
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,600	5,000
U.S.	5,959	5,305	2,462	1,841	1,714	1,701	287	309	963,600	804,000

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

2/ Included in "Other States".

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1944-53	Acreage Harvested 1954	Acreage For harvest 1955	Yield per acre Average 1944-53	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre Indicated 1955	Production Average 1944-53	Production 1954	Production Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	380	330	314	26.8	30.5	30.5	10,239	10,065	9,577
N.J.	74	54	47	23.7	28.0	26.0	1,771	1,512	1,222
Pa.	894	707	622	22.2	28.0	28.0	19,856	19,796	17,416
Ohio	2,142	1,764	1,552	24.2	27.5	29.0	52,018	48,510	45,008
Ind.	1,540	1,302	1,172	22.0	30.5	30.0	34,079	39,711	35,160
Ill.	1,586	1,549	1,487	20.9	29.0	30.0	33,897	44,921	44,610
Mich.	1,199	1,000	930	26.2	30.0	29.5	31,516	30,000	27,435
Wis.	31	28	24	23.3	23.5	25.0	722	658	600
Minn.	81	38	32	19.4	14.0	21.0	1,565	532	672
Iowa	191	95	83	19.3	18.0	23.0	3,795	1,710	1,909
Mo.	1,383	1,294	1,359	18.5	31.0	31.0	25,825	40,114	42,129
S.Dak.	305	297	297	15.2	15.5	15.0	4,718	4,604	4,455
Nebr.	3,874	3,060	3,091	19.6	20.0	21.0	76,671	61,200	64,911
Kans.	12,849	10,069	9,163	15.7	17.5	14.0	204,016	176,208	128,282
Del.	61	35	33	18.8	23.5	22.0	1,152	822	726
Md.	313	195	179	19.8	25.5	25.0	6,189	4,972	4,475
Va.	418	272	242	18.9	25.5	24.5	7,851	6,936	5,929
W.Va.	73	48	40	19.2	24.0	23.0	1,388	1,152	920
N.C.	410	338	324	17.5	22.0	21.0	7,178	7,436	6,804
S.C.	190	158	161	16.0	19.5	19.0	3,040	3,081	3,059
Ga.	150	112	95	14.9	18.5	15.5	2,216	2,072	1,472
Ky.	304	216	201	16.7	25.5	22.0	5,068	5,508	4,422
Tenn.	288	214	201	15.1	18.5	17.0	4,320	3,959	3,417
Ala.	14	24	50	17.1	22.0	19.0	238	528	950
Miss.	15	28	16	21.7	28.0	23.0	331	784	368
Ark.	34	63	66	15.2	26.0	19.0	541	1,638	1,254
Okla.	5,765	4,718	3,491	13.6	15.0	8.0	79,304	70,770	27,928
Texas	4,524	3,252	1,496	11.6	9.5	9.5	55,404	30,894	14,212
Mont.	1,408	1,430	1,673	20.0	23.5	24.0	28,107	33,605	40,152
Idaho	818	706	741	24.8	27.0	28.0	20,177	19,062	20,748
Wyo.	244	204	214	18.7	13.0	18.0	4,580	2,652	3,852
Colo.	2,286	1,579	1,074	17.6	10.0	12.0	40,258	15,790	12,888
N.Mex.	290	80	160	8.3	5.0	6.0	2,867	400	960
Ariz.	26	21	42	23.8	28.0	32.0	604	588	1,344
Utah	301	270	278	18.7	15.5	18.0	5,516	4,185	5,004
Nev.	5	3	2	26.3	27.0	27.0	128	81	54
Wash.	2,057	1,882	1,826	27.9	34.0	29.0	57,475	63,988	52,954
Oreg.	808	738	701	26.2	28.5	25.0	21,307	21,033	17,525
Calif.	610	463	412	18.8	20.0	20.0	11,464	9,260	8,240
U.S.	47,942	38,636	33,891	18.0	20.5	19.6	867,390	790,737	663,043

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1944-53	Acreage Harvested 1954	Acreage For harvest 1955	Yield per acre Average 1944-53	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre Indicated 1955	Production Average 1944-53	Production 1954	Production Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Wis.	57	31	25	24.1	25.0	24.5	1,384	775	612
Minn.	1,007	658	566	17.1	14.0	17.0	17,276	9,212	9,622
Iowa	12	19	15	18.1	18.0	21.0	224	342	315
N.Dak.	7,697	6,492	6,232	13.3	10.0	13.0	101,948	64,920	81,016
S.Dak.	3,048	2,306	2,052	11.7	9.5	9.0	35,474	21,907	18,468
Nebr.	66	47	20	13.9	9.0	13.0	907	423	260
Mont.	3,502	3,068	2,577	14.7	14.0	19.0	51,906	42,952	48,963
Idaho	568	486	428	30.9	33.5	32.0	17,480	16,281	13,696
Wyo.	88	51	63	17.1	13.0	19.0	1,496	663	1,197
Colo.	118	43	50	18.5	16.5	19.0	2,172	710	950
N.Mex.	20	18	19	14.4	13.5	14.0	286	243	266
Utah	80	79	70	32.5	30.0	31.0	2,609	2,370	2,170
Nev.	13	9	7	28.1	27.0	29.0	374	243	203
Wash.	640	302	160	22.2	28.0	21.0	14,217	8,456	3,360
Oreg.	221	140	127	24.0	28.5	23.0	5,252	3,990	2,921
U.S.	17,150	13,749	12,411	14.8	12.6	14.8	253,251	173,487	184,019

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1944-53	Acreage Harvested 1954	Acreage For harvest 1955	Yield per acre Average 1944-53	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre Indicated 1955	Production Average 1944-53	Production 1954	Production Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	48	12	27	14.8	7.0	15.0	707	84	405
N.Dak.	2,264	1,244	983	13.1	4.0	12.5	29,759	4,976	12,288
S.Dak.	252	71	64	11.8	7.0	9.0	2,966	497	576
3 States	2,564	1,327	1,074	13.0	4.2	12.4	33,432	5,557	13,269

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter Hard red	Winter Soft red	Spring Hard red	Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Thousand bushels					
Average 1944-53	554,753	197,297	215,045	34,058	152,920	1,154,073
1954	470,957	199,900	144,053	6,014	148,857	969,781
1955 2/	373,000	183,428	163,022	13,807	127,074	860,331

1/Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/Indicated July 1, 1955.

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1944-53	Acreage Harvested 1954	Acreage For harvest 1955	Yield per acre Average 1944-53	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre Indicated 1955	Production Average 1944-53	Production 1954	Production Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	13	13	13	36.9	24.0	36.0	474	312	468
N.H.	13	15	14	43.2	43.0	45.0	567	645	630
Vt.	61	68	68	42.4	42.0	45.0	2,602	2,856	3,060
Mass.	37	36	37	44.4	46.0	46.0	1,656	1,656	1,702
R.I.	8	7	8	41.5	33.0	44.0	310	231	352
Conn.	42	40	41	44.1	47.0	45.0	1,871	1,880	1,845
N.Y.	651	704	711	40.4	42.0	45.0	26,326	29,568	31,995
N.J.	188	200	206	47.2	48.0	50.0	8,823	9,600	10,300
Pa.	1,346	1,374	1,360	44.3	46.0	45.0	59,537	63,204	61,200
Ohio	3,545	3,743	3,780	50.1	62.0	56.0	177,847	232,066	211,680
Ind.	4,554	4,787	4,835	49.7	53.5	53.0	226,523	256,104	256,255
Ill.	8,860	9,077	9,259	52.0	49.5	56.0	462,296	449,312	518,504
Mich.	1,690	1,887	2,000	38.6	44.0	48.0	65,268	83,028	96,000
Wis.	2,567	2,686	2,793	47.0	57.5	55.0	120,618	154,445	153,615
Minn.	5,504	5,486	5,815	43.0	50.5	51.0	236,380	277,043	296,565
Iowa	10,792	10,286	10,697	50.0	52.5	58.0	540,971	540,015	620,426
Mo.	4,158	4,194	4,236	35.8	16.5	43.0	149,188	69,201	182,148
N.Dak.	1,194	1,224	1,297	21.4	21.0	23.0	25,530	25,704	29,831
S.Dak.	3,896	3,997	4,157	27.8	29.0	30.0	108,013	115,913	124,710
Nebr.	7,543	7,000	6,720	30.4	28.0	32.0	228,658	196,000	215,040
Kans.	2,675	2,082	1,811	25.1	19.0	31.0	67,224	39,558	56,141
Del.	145	170	172	34.2	31.0	39.0	4,992	5,270	6,708
Md.	460	458	458	42.4	41.0	47.0	19,489	18,778	21,526
Va.	1,045	911	893	36.4	33.0	45.0	37,806	30,063	40,185
W.Va.	262	201	187	38.2	45.0	45.0	9,925	9,045	8,415
N.C.	2,204	2,116	2,053	28.4	24.0	32.0	62,641	50,784	65,696
S.C.	1,381	1,116	1,105	18.8	10.5	21.0	25,972	11,718	23,205
Ga.	3,147	2,823	2,964	14.8	10.5	18.0	46,217	29,642	53,352
Fla.	626	575	592	12.8	16.0	16.0	7,966	9,200	9,472
Ky.	2,229	2,143	2,014	34.1	31.0	38.0	75,945	66,433	76,532
Tenn.	2,123	1,883	1,751	28.2	21.5	32.0	59,793	40,484	56,032
Ala.	2,568	2,216	2,194	17.6	13.0	23.0	44,921	28,808	50,462
Miss.	2,090	1,602	1,554	19.3	17.0	25.0	40,087	27,234	38,850
Ark.	1,215	697	634	20.0	12.0	25.0	24,369	8,364	15,850
La.	862	617	605	18.2	21.0	24.5	15,230	12,957	14,822
Okla.	1,089	321	340	18.4	12.5	24.0	20,287	4,012	8,160
Texas	2,759	2,074	2,136	17.3	16.0	22.0	47,111	33,184	46,992
Mont.	173	194	204	15.5	14.5	17.0	2,698	2,813	3,468
Idaho	33	53	60	49.5	61.0	58.5	1,654	3,233	3,510
Wyo.	57	50	66	17.5	17.5	20.0	988	875	1,320
Colo.	581	373	429	24.4	25.0	29.0	13,807	9,325	12,441
N.Mex.	106	85	88	14.7	15.5	16.0	1,550	1,318	1,408
Ariz.	32	36	50	12.8	16.0	25.0	406	576	1,250
Utah	29	37	39	34.0	39.0	37.0	1,007	1,443	1,443
Nev.	2	3	3	34.5	40.0	35.0	85	120	105
Wash.	20	27	28	53.4	57.0	57.0	1,046	1,539	1,596
Oreg.	28	28	35	40.2	50.0	50.0	1,111	1,400	1,750
Calif.	70	160	253	33.3	48.0	50.0	2,330	7,680	12,650
U.S.	84,675	79,875	80,765	36.4	37.1	42.7	3,080,115	2,964,639	3,449,667

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

State	Corn for grain			Old wheat		
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand bushels					
Maine	6	2	1	---	---	---
N. H.	11	10	10	---	---	---
Vt.	12	13	10	---	---	---
Mass.	59	42	46	---	---	---
R. I.	8	11	6	---	---	---
Conn.	62	45	45	---	---	---
N. Y.	1,730	3,090	2,313	759	1,042	604
N. J.	1,770	1,591	2,128	110	71	121
Pa.	12,341	11,130	17,388	1,528	1,241	990
Ohio	39,908	51,713	66,346	1,685	2,420	970
Ind.	58,452	79,881	86,678	804	461	397
Ill.	117,703	161,253	158,773	520	1,719	1,797
Mich.	14,240	23,828	25,011	1,821	1,341	900
Wis.	16,564	30,848	29,872	474	324	229
Minn.	52,460	106,608	101,840	1,760	3,072	688
Iowa	185,192	269,302	239,954	262	56	62
Mo.	38,029	30,934	18,464	1,031	2,667	1,404
N. Dak.	1,954	3,040	2,765	19,698	26,272	7,689
S. Dak.	25,936	56,967	44,027	5,950	10,634	1,891
Nebr.	72,519	78,558	77,146	3,538	7,308	1,541
Kans.	15,943	12,489	9,416	7,900	10,850	4,405
Del.	848	622	870	11	5	16
Md.	2,994	2,000	2,952	126	79	75
Va.	7,478	3,139	4,421	415	226	277
W. Va.	2,099	1,216	2,175	184	152	138
N. C.	13,788	9,905	9,520	401	380	260
S. C.	5,334	3,700	1,733	85	73	62
Ga.	7,239	6,695	2,863	78	118	52
Fla.	621	444	253	---	---	---
Ky.	14,863	13,795	12,772	121	203	110
Tenn.	11,617	9,495	6,126	137	319	139
Ala.	7,501	6,065	3,170	7	5	5
Miss.	5,911	4,077	3,353	4	119	4
Ark.	3,389	1,370	795	15	25	16
La.	1,591	1,019	1,374	---	---	---
Okla.	1,962	609	206	1,576	708	1,415
Texas	4,560	3,001	1,737	1,116	346	463
Mont.	42	31	22	11,608	12,576	5,359
Idaho	148	235	192	1,606	968	884
Wyo.	25	27	10	584	1,092	199
Colo.	1,297	675	769	2,104	6,581	1,815
N. Mex.	218	69	137	184	52	26
Ariz.	71	101	99	8	12	6
Utah	4	7	14	591	636	328
Nev.	---	---	---	31	80	32
Wash.	33	121	130	980	2,524	1,811
Oreg.	89	45	70	833	1,886	876
Calif.	12	15	32	260	395	185
U. S.	748,628	989,833	938,034	70,908	99,038	38,241

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - CONTINUED

State	Old oats			Soybeans		
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand bushels					
Maine	431	167	150	---	---	---
N. H.	31	15	16	---	---	---
Vt.	152	56	76	---	---	---
Mass.	17	6	4	---	---	---
R. I.	3	3	---	---	---	---
Conn.	17	15	20	---	---	---
N. Y.	4,178	4,442	3,495	24	8	9
N. J.	219	207	249	29	12	21
Pa.	3,883	4,107	5,346	45	23	21
Ohio	6,240	7,113	7,936	920	531	2,228
Ind.	6,188	5,484	7,075	1,174	380	3,921
Ill.	17,264	13,808	16,773	2,478	788	8,299
Mich.	8,818	7,324	8,880	99	10	104
Wis.	22,710	20,834	21,647	40	49	41
Minn.	34,434	30,763	36,337	582	277	7,190
Iowa	38,527	23,525	41,559	2,154	534	7,826
Mo.	6,001	4,157	10,772	525	541	1,928
N. Dak.	20,110	24,132	16,818	8	6	77
S. Dak.	23,710	30,159	32,994	37	50	405
Nebr.	11,958	6,469	14,336	19	10	376
Kans.	3,720	2,968	5,436	82	60	110
Del.	7	19	23	49	16	12
Md.	158	94	296	42	27	50
Va.	416	355	707	83	67	58
W. Va.	314	192	418	---	---	---
N. C.	864	1,321	1,428	152	61	47
S. C.	659	1,069	1,073	35	29	18
Ga.	427	652	425	4	11	4
Fla.	1/	1/	1/	---	3	3
Ky.	192	387	512	82	12	31
Tenn.	387	600	623	41	20	32
Ala.	222	312	278	15	9	24
Miss.	278	427	683	60	30	49
Ark.	340	219	421	110	73	227
La.	101	48	112	12	3	17
Okla.	1,817	1,043	1,564	6	12	2
Texas	2,277	2,740	2,895	---	---	---
Mont.	3,773	3,293	2,676	---	---	---
Idaho	932	840	1,267	---	---	---
Wyo.	995	693	748	---	---	---
Colo.	1,132	982	904	---	---	---
N. Mex.	70	13	18	---	---	---
Ariz.	17	17	10	---	---	---
Utah	310	316	396	---	---	---
Nev.	27	14	15	---	---	---
Wash.	709	360	935	---	---	---
Oreg.	957	964	1,126	---	---	---
Calif.	8	54	35	---	---	---
U. S.	225,998	202,778	249,507	8,909	3,652	33,130

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1--CONTINUED

State	Old barley			Old rye			Old flaxseed		
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1948-53	1954	1955
	Thousand bushels								
Maine	16	16	12	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	299	192	230	14	6	15	---	---	---
N.J.	40	53	67	11	1	12	---	---	---
Pa.	462	423	880	40	17	22	---	---	---
Ohio	61	73	220	35	30	168	---	---	---
Ind.	56	74	192	45	14	224	---	---	---
Ill.	91	68	107	31	30	287	---	---	---
Mich.	678	407	337	130	100	177	---	---	---
Wis.	922	616	427	179	143	86	---	---	---
Minn.	3,480	5,100	6,452	122	188	400	320	278	295
Iowa	99	32	104	19	3	4	---	---	---
Mo.	126	152	560	17	5	20	---	---	---
N.Dak.	11,097	12,085	14,189	382	1,750	893	1,305	3,762	2,093
S.Dak.	6,737	4,004	2,516	518	892	861	309	1,378	616
Nebr.	2,088	798	810	297	220	217	---	---	---
Kans.	1,078	188	1,283	41	22	90	---	---	---
Del.	17	19	20	3	1	1	---	---	---
Md.	126	149	272	6	2	5	---	---	---
Va.	243	230	278	19	1	4	---	---	---
W.Va.	34	44	58	3	1	1	---	---	---
N.C.	81	116	155	12	9	11	---	---	---
S.C.	15	14	18	2	1	1	---	---	---
Ga.	3	7	6	2	2	1	---	---	---
Ky.	108	92	126	7	8	11	---	---	---
Tenn.	59	60	55	8	19	8	---	---	---
Ark.	3	5	11	---	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	207	37	218	32	36	64	---	---	---
Texas	179	53	141	8	13	14	---	---	---
Mont.	4,095	5,198	7,333	34	15	14	---	---	---
Idaho	1,331	860	1,620	4	1	2	---	---	---
Wyo.	748	433	657	12	5	6	---	---	---
Colo.	2,327	1,115	913	47	6	17	---	---	---
N.Mex.	42	12	16	2	1	2	---	---	---
Ariz.	29	39	70	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	703	638	652	3	1	2	---	---	---
Nev.	54	37	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	401	235	718	13	15	23	---	---	---
Oreg.	565	557	1,587	44	21	17	---	---	---
Calif.	438	1,059	699	1/	10	6	---	---	---
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	131	76	45
U.S.	39,148	35,290	44,041	2,142	3,589	3,686	2,065	5,494	3,049

1/Less than 500 bushels.

OATS

State	Acreage harvested: Average 1944-53	Acreage harvested: 1954	Acreage for harvest: 1955	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	84	91	80	39.6	33.0	43.0	3,344	3,003	3,440
N.H.	6	4	4	36.1	30.0	39.0	211	120	156
Vt.	36	28	28	33.5	30.0	37.0	1,219	840	1,036
Mass.	5	3	3	32.8	33.0	35.0	171	99	105
R.I.	1	---	---	31.2	---	---	31	---	---
Conn.	5	4	4	31.7	36.0	31.0	146	144	124
N.Y.	699	717	739	36.4	37.5	40.0	25,692	26,888	29,560
N.J.	41	45	45	33.1	39.5	36.0	1,355	1,778	1,620
Pa.	761	777	808	33.8	43.0	40.0	25,732	33,411	32,320
Ohio	1,144	1,219	1,365	38.3	46.5	47.0	44,466	56,684	64,155
Ind.	1,312	1,340	1,381	35.9	44.0	45.0	47,404	58,960	62,145
Ill.	3,491	3,328	3,195	39.4	42.0	48.0	138,432	139,776	153,360
Mich.	1,409	1,423	1,466	37.3	39.0	43.0	52,736	55,497	63,038
Wis.	2,895	2,894	2,836	44.9	44.0	47.0	130,128	127,336	133,292
Minn.	4,996	5,191	4,827	37.9	35.0	42.0	189,929	181,685	202,734
Iowa	5,730	5,997	5,697	35.5	38.5	39.0	205,027	230,884	222,183
Mo.	1,475	1,442	1,502	24.1	41.5	39.0	35,789	59,843	58,578
N.Dak.	2,135	2,061	1,979	28.0	24.0	29.0	60,603	49,464	57,391
S.Dak.	3,273	3,992	3,832	30.1	28.5	27.0	98,658	113,772	103,464
Nebr.	2,387	2,354	2,142	24.2	29.0	24.0	57,982	68,266	51,408
Kans.	1,108	1,115	1,137	21.4	32.5	29.0	24,098	36,238	32,973
Del.	6	9	9	31.2	36.0	31.0	196	324	279
Md.	44	69	72	33.2	39.0	34.0	1,459	2,691	2,482
Va.	139	179	184	30.3	39.5	37.0	4,217	7,070	6,808
W.Va.	59	55	57	28.9	34.5	32.0	1,693	1,898	1,824
N.C.	375	523	528	31.1	39.0	35.0	11,734	20,397	18,480
S.C.	634	757	802	27.1	31.5	28.0	17,184	23,846	22,456
Ga.	533	685	706	27.0	31.0	26.0	14,416	21,235	18,356
Fla.	30	36	40	21.4	30.0	24.0	665	1,080	960
Ky.	96	175	175	24.3	32.5	30.0	2,365	5,688	5,250
Tenn.	228	292	321	27.0	30.5	29.5	6,144	8,906	9,470
Ala.	165	240	300	26.1	29.0	27.0	4,296	6,960	8,100
Miss.	274	427	576	30.5	40.0	30.0	8,402	17,080	17,280
Ark.	225	351	456	29.0	40.0	35.0	6,532	14,040	15,960
La.	85	104	146	27.6	36.0	34.0	2,334	3,744	4,964
Okla.	794	782	938	19.3	25.0	17.5	15,781	19,550	16,415
Texas	1,253	1,798	1,978	21.9	23.0	17.5	28,167	41,354	34,615
Mont.	339	354	365	33.1	31.5	35.0	11,307	11,151	12,775
Idaho	184	220	218	42.6	48.0	41.0	7,839	10,560	8,938
Wyo.	150	132	156	30.8	27.0	31.0	4,602	3,564	4,836
Colo.	201	139	139	30.0	26.0	32.0	6,051	3,614	4,448
N.Mex.	35	22	29	21.3	27.0	22.0	754	594	638
Ariz.	11	11	11	42.2	45.0	55.0	464	495	605
Utah	47	45	39	44.8	44.0	45.0	2,107	1,980	1,755
Nev.	8	7	5	41.0	44.0	42.0	341	308	210
Wash.	146	153	156	46.7	47.0	43.0	6,780	7,191	6,708
Oreg.	327	365	344	28.0	34.3	29.0	9,147	12,515	9,976
Calif.	176	196	188	29.5	36.0	31.0	5,194	7,056	5,828
U.S.	39,556	42,151	42,009	33.4	35.6	36.0	1,323,321	1,499,579	1,513,498

BARLEY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1944-53	Acreage: Harvested: 1954	Acreage: For harvest 1955	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	4	4	30.5	25.0	30.0	132	100	120
N. Y.	87	80	93	29.2	32.0	32.0	2,535	2,560	2,976
N. J.	15	21	24	34.0	40.0	38.0	506	840	912
Pa.	137	200	236	35.4	44.0	34.0	4,894	8,800	8,024
Ohio	20	54	65	28.9	37.0	38.0	564	1,998	2,470
Ind.	27	55	88	25.4	35.0	33.0	673	1,925	2,904
Ill.	32	65	146	28.6	33.0	33.0	899	2,145	4,818
Mich.	116	107	129	31.1	35.0	37.0	3,606	3,745	4,773
Wis.	155	79	63	35.6	36.0	36.0	5,497	2,844	2,268
Minn.	996	1,100	1,210	26.2	25.5	27.0	26,116	28,050	32,670
Iowa	23	18	14	26.4	29.0	30.0	627	522	420
Mo.	74	250	435	22.6	28.0	27.0	1,682	7,000	11,745
N. Dak.	2,226	3,003	3,393	21.1	22.5	23.0	47,264	67,568	78,039
S. Dak.	1,156	466	494	19.1	20.0	19.0	22,439	9,320	9,386
Nebr.	407	250	200	19.1	18.0	20.0	7,560	4,500	4,000
Kans.	284	459	716	16.9	21.5	18.0	5,022	9,868	12,888
Del.	11	11	11	29.2	31.0	31.0	320	341	341
Md.	72	85	86	32.4	40.0	39.0	2,319	3,400	3,354
Va.	81	102	114	31.3	39.0	34.0	2,535	3,978	3,876
W. Va.	11	15	14	30.1	39.0	29.0	323	585	406
N. C.	38	57	57	28.8	34.0	28.5	1,108	1,938	1,624
S. C.	19	18	20	24.0	29.0	21.0	460	522	420
Ga.	6	9	9	22.4	24.0	18.0	143	216	162
Ky.	64	102	128	24.5	31.0	22.5	1,565	3,162	2,880
Tenn.	75	77	77	19.3	20.5	18.0	1,445	1,578	1,386
Ark.	6	14	26	20.6	26.0	19.5	125	364	507
Okla.	92	230	285	16.2	19.0	12.5	1,579	4,370	3,562
Texas	144	190	184	16.2	16.5	12.0	2,481	3,135	2,208
Mont.	660	1,282	1,372	25.6	26.0	28.0	16,861	33,332	38,416
Idaho	333	554	571	34.8	32.5	32.0	11,600	18,005	18,272
Wyo.	139	152	146	30.1	24.0	31.0	4,176	3,648	4,526
Colo.	563	351	256	25.1	20.0	26.0	14,215	7,020	6,656
N. Mex.	26	25	33	20.3	21.0	20.0	526	525	660
Ariz.	111	268	188	47.4	52.0	58.0	5,378	13,936	10,904
Utah	135	181	195	44.5	40.0	43.0	6,000	7,240	8,385
Nev.	21	24	12	35.2	33.0	35.0	741	792	420
Wash.	126	570	678	34.9	36.0	29.0	4,396	20,520	19,662
Oreg.	295	551	584	33.6	36.0	28.0	9,909	19,836	16,352
Calif.	1,539	1,915	1,743	31.5	36.5	35.0	48,582	69,898	61,005
U. S.	10,329	12,994	14,099	25.9	28.5	27.3	266,918	370,126	384,397

RYE

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1944-53	Acreage: Harvested: 1954	Acreage: For harvest 1955	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	13	15	15	18.4	20.0	19.5	236	300	292
N.J.	12	12	12	17.8	20.5	18.0	219	246	216
Pa.	20	15	20	15.8	21.0	22.0	316	315	440
Ohio	23	48	35	17.0	19.5	19.5	390	936	682
Ind.	59	110	86	13.5	17.0	16.5	797	1,870	1,419
Ill.	47	114	148	13.3	18.0	17.0	631	2,052	2,516
Mich.	59	57	40	14.1	15.5	15.0	827	884	600
Wis.	83	42	46	11.5	12.0	12.5	958	504	575
Minn.	151	92	106	14.0	14.5	14.0	2,154	1,334	1,484
Iowa	11	5	18	14.6	16.0	17.0	166	80	306
Mo.	35	60	60	11.7	17.0	15.0	412	1,020	900
N.Dak.	215	308	530	12.6	14.5	15.0	2,710	4,466	7,950
S.Dak.	339	164	338	12.3	15.0	10.0	4,202	2,460	3,380
Nebr.	249	155	155	9.7	10.0	10.0	2,458	1,550	1,550
Kans.	51	82	82	10.4	11.0	10.0	528	902	820
Del.	17	16	15	13.9	16.5	15.0	238	264	225
Md.	15	14	15	14.9	18.0	16.5	226	252	248
Va.	24	24	22	14.4	17.0	16.5	343	408	363
W.Va.	3	2	2	13.3	16.0	14.0	36	32	28
N.C.	22	18	19	13.0	15.0	15.0	274	270	285
S.C.	10	16	15	10.4	11.5	11.0	101	184	165
Ga.	7	8	9	9.5	10.0	9.5	64	80	86
Ky.	30	33	28	13.4	16.5	14.0	402	544	392
Tenn.	26	23	21	10.4	11.5	10.0	269	264	210
Okla.	64	115	86	7.9	8.0	6.5	526	920	559
Texas	26	42	25	8.6	8.5	7.0	223	357	175
Mont.	15	12	19	11.4	11.5	13.0	173	138	247
Idaho	4	4	4	14.3	13.0	14.0	57	52	56
Wyo.	7	6	8	10.1	10.0	14.0	71	60	112
Colo.	44	46	26	8.4	6.0	7.0	374	276	182
N.Mex.	5	5	6	8.8	10.0	10.0	44	50	60
Utah	7	6	7	9.6	9.0	8.0	68	54	56
Wash.	14	23	35	11.4	11.0	10.0	155	253	350
Oreg.	25	18	20	13.3	11.5	11.0	340	207	220
Calif.	9	8	8	11.4	13.0	12.0	108	104	96
U.S.	1,740	1,718	2,081	12.1	13.8	13.1	21,097	23,688	27,245

SORGHUMS 1/

State	Acreage Planted Average 1944-53	Acreage Planted 1954	Acreage Planted 1955	Acreage Harvested Average 1944-53	Acreage Harvested 1954	For harvest 1955
	Thousand acres					
Ind.	5	10	6	5	10	8
Ill.	6	11	13	6	11	13
Iowa	10	28	35	10	28	35
Mo.	164	310	310	158	299	299
N. Dak.	43	22	18	42	21	18
S. Dak.	258	170	197	243	163	189
Nebr.	423	850	1,275	402	800	1,200
Kans.	3,039	5,637	6,032	2,888	5,026	5,529
Va.	13	14	17	6	10	14
N. C.	40	112	146	40	110	143
S. C.	26	28	40	26	25	40
Ga.	47	50	61	47	47	61
Ky.	24	32	36	24	32	36
Tenn.	44	65	98	44	65	98
Ala.	66	60	90	65	58	87
Miss.	43	61	82	42	58	80
Ark.	72	109	145	70	100	140
La.	8	9	11	8	9	11
Okla.	1,677	1,875	2,250	1,572	1,571	2,105
Texas	6,801	8,453	9,298	6,368	7,817	8,901
Wyo.	7	8	10	7	5	10
Colo.	662	983	1,455	568	691	1,299
N. Mex.	534	642	738	454	532	638
Ariz.	68	178	260	66	175	256
Calif.	110	165	190	107	165	190
U. S.	14,206	19,882	22,815	13,283	17,828	21,400

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup.

HOPS

State	Acreage Average 1944-53	Acreage 1954	Acreage 1955	Yield per acre Average 1944-53	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre Indicated 1955	Production Average 1944-53	Production 1954	Production Indicated 1955
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Idaho	798	1,600	1,600	1,732	1/2,070	2,250	1,478	1/3,312	3,600
Wash.	12,830	13,900	13,000	1,720	1,660	1,660	22,057	23,074	21,580
Oreg.	15,880	5,700	3,900	1,038	1,210	1,140	16,260	6,897	4,446
Calif.	8,810	6,300	5,200	1,568	1,600	1,630	13,826	10,080	8,476
U. S.	38,318	27,500	23,700	1,402	1/1,577	1,608	53,621	1/43,363	38,102

1/ Revised

ALL HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	755	662	664	1.03	1.08	1.14	772	712	755
N.H.	337	300	299	1.20	1.28	1.28	404	383	384
Vt.	963	900	906	1.39	1.49	1.43	1,340	1,343	1,296
Mass.	348	322	321	1.53	1.63	1.48	532	524	476
R.I.	32	32	32	1.54	1.59	1.62	48	51	52
Conn.	273	251	248	1.60	1.69	1.52	436	425	377
N.Y.	3,599	3,220	3,184	1.60	1.71	1.51	5,735	5,512	4,817
N.J.	255	253	255	1.76	1.73	1.68	448	437	429
Pa.	2,346	2,270	2,271	1.49	1.54	1.47	3,485	3,497	3,328
Ohio	2,506	2,530	2,447	1.46	1.57	1.57	3,670	3,961	3,839
Ind.	1,787	1,594	1,455	1.40	1.46	1.54	2,491	2,322	2,237
Ill.	2,658	2,737	2,662	1.54	1.73	1.96	4,111	4,736	5,218
Mich.	2,543	2,453	2,351	1.40	1.52	1.47	3,552	3,736	3,449
Wis.	4,052	3,906	3,925	1.76	2.03	2.16	7,111	7,948	8,497
Minn.	4,015	3,740	3,878	1.55	1.79	1.57	6,205	6,683	6,090
Iowa	3,486	3,982	3,972	1.64	1.71	1.84	5,763	6,793	7,291
Mo.	3,524	2,335	2,889	1.18	1.19	1.46	4,188	2,786	4,207
N.Dak.	3,428	3,408	3,573	.93	1.08	1.07	3,183	3,675	3,837
S.Dak.	4,276	5,469	5,672	.85	.89	.80	3,617	4,878	4,525
Nebr.	4,694	5,762	5,832	1.08	1.09	1.16	5,102	6,290	6,790
Kans.	1,965	2,377	2,426	1.52	1.34	1.50	2,978	3,185	3,633
Del.	72	70	67	1.43	1.43	1.42	102	100	95
Md.	451	471	472	1.43	1.32	1.41	644	621	667
Va.	1,382	1,348	1,391	1.17	1.09	1.19	1,612	1,472	1,654
W.Va.	816	836	840	1.22	1.29	1.27	997	1,082	1,064
N.C.	1,248	1,130	1,099	1.02	.96	1.01	1,266	1,081	1,111
S.C.	494	409	392	.83	.64	.80	412	262	314
Ga.	1,176	727	791	.59	.61	.66	676	444	525
Fla.	104	96	106	.62	.88	.77	63	84	82
Ky.	1,809	1,619	1,714	1.25	1.21	1.33	2,262	1,953	2,285
Tenn.	1,698	1,373	1,527	1.12	.95	1.13	1,908	1,311	1,727
Ala.	862	669	729	.78	.74	.82	666	497	595
Miss.	792	677	686	1.15	.91	1.22	913	618	834
Ark.	1,184	810	939	1.08	.82	1.13	1,284	668	1,060
La.	312	271	263	1.22	1.20	1.26	381	324	332
Okla.	1,413	1,436	1,507	1.25	1.09	1.30	1,761	1,560	1,952
Texas	1,563	1,376	1,500	1.01	1.01	1.08	1,570	1,389	1,627
Mont.	2,284	2,436	2,544	1.13	1.18	1.22	2,574	2,863	3,106
Idaho	1,095	1,132	1,168	2.20	2.44	2.39	2,411	2,763	2,797
Wyo.	1,107	1,051	1,168	1.11	1.05	1.19	1,231	1,103	1,394
Colo.	1,382	1,269	1,327	1.61	1.57	1.64	2,226	1,986	2,176
N.Mex.	207	234	232	2.10	2.19	2.16	436	512	502
Ariz.	270	266	293	2.46	2.60	2.31	659	691	676
Utah	559	548	554	2.08	2.16	2.22	1,161	1,182	1,232
Nev.	402	315	297	1.54	1.53	1.50	616	482	446
Wash.	832	798	825	1.88	1.94	1.82	1,564	1,545	1,501
Oreg.	1,057	1,009	1,017	1.69	1.65	1.58	1,784	1,667	1,610
Calif.	1,915	1,891	1,957	3.06	3.30	3.22	5,849	6,243	6,293
U.S.	74,328	72,770	74,667	1.38	1.43	1.46	102,199	104,380	109,184

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1944-53	Acreage Harvested 1954	Acreage For harvest 1955	Yield per acre Average 1944-53	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre Indicated 1955	Production Average 1944-53	Production 1954	Production Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	458	425	425	1.13	1.15	1.25	517	489	531
N.H.	167	149	146	1.36	1.45	1.45	227	216	212
Vt.	559	498	498	1.47	1.60	1.50	822	797	747
Mass.	198	177	173	1.68	1.85	1.65	332	327	285
R.I.	17	21	21	1.62	1.55	1.65	28	33	35
Conn.	138	121	120	1.66	1.75	1.55	230	212	186
N.Y.	2,484	2,085	2,043	1.62	1.70	1.50	4,011	3,544	3,064
N.J.	128	113	107	1.66	1.60	1.50	212	181	160
Pa.	1,896	1,778	1,725	1.42	1.45	1.35	2,692	2,578	2,329
Ohio	1,903	1,742	1,620	1.38	1.40	1.40	2,624	2,439	2,268
Ind.	1,062	939	732	1.26	1.25	1.30	1,337	1,174	952
Ill.	1,439	1,246	934	1.39	1.40	1.55	2,008	1,744	1,448
Mich.	1,267	1,109	1,042	1.28	1.35	1.30	1,628	1,497	1,355
Wis.	2,384	1,650	1,551	1.57	1.70	1.85	3,731	2,805	2,869
Minn.	1,114	957	957	1.46	1.45	1.40	1,624	1,388	1,340
Iowa	2,313	2,391	2,176	1.44	1.40	1.50	3,360	3,347	3,264
Mo.	1,218	846	651	1.08	1.05	1.10	1,313	888	716
Nebr.	99	144	180	1.21	1.15	1.15	121	166	207
Kans.	117	106	104	1.19	1.05	1.10	138	111	114
Del.	30	30	30	1.48	1.45	1.40	45	44	42
Md.	292	283	280	1.35	1.25	1.30	395	354	364
Va.	459	374	370	1.18	1.10	1.10	542	411	407
W.Va.	456	415	411	1.21	1.25	1.20	553	519	493
N.C.	98	96	96	1.12	1.05	1.10	110	101	106
Ga.	14	18	18	.98	.90	.95	14	16	17
Ky.	420	301	316	1.25	1.25	1.30	529	376	411
Tenn.	174	123	123	1.16	1.00	1.10	204	123	135
Ala.	16	21	21	.89	.75	.85	15	16	18
Miss.	41	53	60	1.16	.95	1.15	47	50	69
Ark.	30	14	15	1.08	.65	1.10	33	9	16
La.	26	23	23	1.18	1.20	1.15	31	28	26
Mont.	247	271	276	1.28	1.30	1.30	316	352	359
Idaho	129	110	121	1.34	1.35	1.35	172	148	163
Wyo.	104	132	145	1.20	1.00	1.20	125	132	174
Colo.	155	143	146	1.44	1.35	1.45	223	193	212
N.Mex.	14	15	16	1.34	1.30	1.40	19	20	22
Utah	33	26	28	1.68	1.75	1.80	55	46	50
Nev.	44	35	32	1.34	1.10	1.00	58	38	32
Wash.	200	212	212	2.08	2.10	2.05	415	445	435
Oreg.	124	120	120	1.80	1.85	1.70	222	222	204
U.S.	22,097	19,312	18,064	1.41	1.43	1.43	31,115	27,579	25,837

1/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

State	ALFALFA HAY									PASTURE		
	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			Condition July		
	Harvested Average 1944-53	For harvest 1954	Av. 1944-53	Indicated 1954	Indicated 1955	Av. 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Av. 1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	6	8	8	1.41	1.50	1.55	9	12	12	89	98	99
N.H.	6	7	8	1.98	2.00	1.95	11	14	16	87	98	95
Vt.	27	38	41	2.00	2.15	2.00	53	82	82	89	99	94
Mass.	15	22	21	2.19	2.20	2.05	33	48	43	86	95	95
R.I.	1	3	3	2.27	2.20	2.10	3	7	6	87	89	92
Conn.	27	36	36	2.34	2.50	2.20	64	90	79	88	85	82
N.Y.	374	412	416	2.07	2.15	1.95	774	886	811	86	90	79
N.J.	73	88	99	2.22	2.15	2.10	162	189	208	81	64	74
Pa.	313	399	443	1.94	2.00	1.95	609	798	864	87	80	78
Ohio	467	672	719	1.88	2.05	2.00	877	1,378	1,438	90	81	88
Ind.	418	475	546	1.87	2.00	1.95	780	950	1,065	91	79	93
Ill.	684	1,204	1,445	2.27	2.25	2.40	1,557	2,709	3,468	90	77	94
Mich.	1,034	1,090	1,068	1.59	1.75	1.70	1,648	1,908	1,816	89	94	86
Wis.	1,367	2,064	2,188	2.15	2.35	2.45	2,987	4,850	5,361	87	92	91
Minn.	1,260	1,816	1,925	2.11	2.25	1.90	2,702	4,086	3,658	88	93	78
Iowa	941	1,383	1,618	2.23	2.30	2.35	2,107	3,181	3,802	95	87	89
Mo.	315	399	519	2.47	2.10	2.50	777	838	1,298	85	77	89
N.Dak.	352	911	1,093	1.44	1.55	1.50	517	1,412	1,640	81	92	89
S.Dak.	664	1,757	2,003	1.57	1.45	1.20	1,043	2,548	2,404	87	93	71
Nebr.	1,224	1,986	2,224	2.02	1.85	1.85	2,444	3,674	4,114	89	82	85
Kans.	958	1,381	1,464	1.99	1.70	1.80	1,898	2,348	2,635	83	77	83
Del.	6	8	8	2.19	2.15	2.15	14	17	17	86	53	82
Md.	60	73	80	2.08	1.95	2.05	124	142	164	86	57	85
Va.	114	190	218	2.22	2.00	2.00	252	380	436	86	69	83
W.Va.	62	83	97	1.92	2.05	2.10	118	170	204	88	75	89
N.C.	41	67	74	2.11	1.80	2.05	87	121	152	79	71	79
S.C.	---	---	---	----	----	----	---	---	---	71	58	76
Ga.	6	12	14	1.74	1.60	1.80	11	19	25	76	62	72
Fla.	---	---	---	----	----	----	---	---	---	76	78	67
Ky.	233	230	276	1.96	2.10	2.10	459	483	580	84	76	93
Tenn.	145	119	150	1.98	1.80	1.90	290	214	285	80	78	89
Ala.	15	12	12	1.72	1.45	1.65	26	17	20	77	65	80
Miss.	30	16	17	1.90	2.00	2.40	60	32	41	79	70	78
Ark.	69	36	47	2.29	2.00	2.40	162	72	113	79	64	86
La.	20	23	26	1.94	1.70	1.90	39	39	49	76	69	73
Okla.	395	558	530	1.91	1.45	1.95	755	809	1,034	80	73	77
Texas	196	299	299	2.36	2.00	2.10	458	598	628	73	60	70
Mont.	693	793	817	1.61	1.70	1.80	1,118	1,348	1,471	85	89	96
Idaho	751	817	833	2.65	2.90	2.85	1,985	2,369	2,374	92	89	91
Wyo.	329	365	383	1.66	1.65	1.80	548	602	689	89	61	85
Colo.	645	678	698	2.20	2.10	2.15	1,422	1,424	1,501	83	36	77
N.Mex.	125	150	150	2.82	2.85	2.80	352	428	420	60	51	64
Ariz.	206	201	223	2.74	2.90	2.50	561	583	558	75	74	72
Utah	392	394	406	2.40	2.50	2.55	940	985	1,035	86	76	80
Nev.	106	111	117	2.76	2.80	2.70	292	311	316	87	79	82
Wash.	304	344	365	2.18	2.15	2.00	662	740	730	88	89	88
Oreg.	228	229	245	2.64	2.60	2.55	603	595	625	89	89	84
Calif.	986	1,037	1,110	4.56	4.65	4.50	4,494	4,822	4,995	78	83	76
U.S.	16,685	22,996	25,082	2.21	2.15	2.12	36,890	49,328	53,282	84	78	83

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1944-53	Acreage: Harvested: 1954	Acreage: For harvest 1955	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Ind.	99	60	57	1.10	0.90	1.15	110	54	66
Ill.	127	75	90	1.05	.90	1.10	136	68	99
Mo.	1,369	260	850	1.04	.90	1.30	1,475	234	1,105
Kans.	100	24	29	1.07	.80	1.10	113	19	32
Del.	19	19	17	1.24	1.20	1.24	24	23	21
Md.	51	65	60	1.20	.95	1.20	62	62	72
Va.	503	436	445	1.05	.80	1.05	530	349	467
W. Va.	34	42	39	1.04	1.15	1.05	36	48	41
N. C.	513	467	392	1.05	.85	.85	539	397	333
S. C.	240	172	138	.38	.60	.75	214	103	104
Ga.	198	137	100	.85	.65	.80	169	89	80
Ky.	798	634	697	1.09	.95	1.15	871	602	802
Tenn.	1,029	660	752	1.01	.80	1.05	1,049	528	790
Ala.	122	123	111	.92	.70	.90	112	86	100
Miss.	318	217	187	1.08	.80	1.10	344	174	206
Ark.	616	204	265	.98	.60	1.05	619	122	278
La.	102	54	38	1.18	1.00	1.20	120	54	46
Okla.	106	53	40	1.06	.75	1.00	113	40	40
U. S.	6,343	3,702	4,307	1.04	.82	1.09	6,635	3,052	4,682

WILD HAY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1944-53	Acreage: Harvested: 1954	Acreage: For harvest 1955	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Wis.	93	60	58	1.21	1.35	1.35	110	81	78
Minn.	1,140	764	779	1.10	1.20	1.05	1,249	917	818
Iowa	70	45	44	1.21	1.25	1.20	84	56	53
Mo.	139	125	131	1.02	.70	1.10	143	88	144
N. Dak.	2,462	2,016	2,016	.84	.85	.85	2,071	1,714	1,714
S. Dak.	3,312	3,387	3,353	.69	.60	.55	2,271	2,032	1,844
Nebr.	3,139	3,317	3,118	.73	.65	.70	2,295	2,156	2,183
Kans.	660	678	651	1.03	.75	1.00	676	508	651
Ark.	186	186	205	.97	.70	1.00	179	130	205
Okla.	432	354	354	1.11	.85	1.00	480	301	354
Tex.	188	156	162	.97	.80	.95	183	125	154
Mont.	850	818	867	.80	.80	.80	680	654	694
Idaho	138	117	129	1.08	1.05	1.10	148	123	142
Wyo.	495	375	450	.80	.65	.80	399	244	360
Colo.	444	310	341	.97	.80	.95	433	248	324
N. Mex.	23	24	22	.76	.85	.85	18	20	19
Utah	103	95	90	1.18	1.10	1.15	121	104	104
Nev.	230	150	135	1.03	.70	.60	237	105	81
Wash.	53	55	56	1.24	1.20	1.15	65	66	64
Oreg.	308	327	301	1.11	1.00	.90	342	327	271
Calif.	148	142	142	1.23	1.30	1.20	182	185	170
U. S.	14,613	13,501	13,404	.84	.75	.78	12,367	10,184	10,427

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Acreage for beans		
				Harvested		For harvest
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand acres					
N.Y.	9	10	8	6	8	6
N.J.	36	42	41	17	24	23
Pa.	58	37	46	24	17	21
Ohio	1,077	1,192	1,264	1,015	1,165	1,245
Ind.	1,704	2,002	2,202	1,557	1,922	2,114
Ill.	3,804	4,421	4,642	3,611	4,289	4,530
Mich.	112	165	170	96	158	165
Wis.	73	87	91	37	69	71
Minn.	925	2,044	2,371	870	2,014	2,335
Iowa	1,735	2,183	2,248	1,685	2,150	2,223
Mo.	1,154	1,967	1,987	1,070	1,836	1,930
N.Dak.	19	72	80	17	71	79
S.Dak.	48	180	272	46	173	263
Nebr.	46	194	252	44	190	245
Kans.	361	425	348	322	306	300
Del.	66	78	80	53	68	71
Md.	87	132	141	58	108	116
Va.	182	249	237	122	187	172
W.Va.	18	9	7	---	---	---
N.C.	390	441	423	255	295	285
S.C.	78	176	183	52	130	150
Ga.	72	105	89	20	30	35
Fla.	1/12	35	40	1/ 9	29	34
Ky.	194	204	206	103	128	130
Tenn.	245	284	287	130	180	185
Ala.	179	165	157	59	104	106
Miss.	385	716	752	222	519	544
Ark.	515	920	1,030	431	791	933
La.	107	152	152	31	53	56
Okla.	50	56	48	29	18	30
Texas	7	10	6	---	5	---
U.S.	13,740	18,753	19,860	11,987	17,037	18,327

1/Short-time average

RICE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest			Indicated			Indicated
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 1/		
Miss.	2/28	82	53	2/2,525	2,700	2,700	2/680	2,214	1,431
Ark.	378	598	425	2,178	2,450	2,400	8,237	14,651	10,200
La.	592	652	522	1,854	2,300	2,250	10,968	14,996	11,745
Texas	492	620	484	2,195	2,600	2,600	10,918	16,120	12,584
Calif.	285	453	331	3,107	2,400	3,400	8,893	10,872	11,254
U.S.	1,761	2,405	1,815	2,221	2,447	2,601	39,357	58,853	47,214

1/Bags of 100 pounds. 2/Short-time average.

PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes: Grown alone: Average 1944-53	Grown alone: 1953 1/	Grown alone: 1954 1/	Grown alone: 1955	Interplanted: Average 1944-53	Interplanted: 1953 1/	Interplanted: 1954 1/	Interplanted: 1955	Equivalent Solid 2/: Average 1944-53	Equivalent Solid 2/: 1953 1/	Equivalent Solid 2/: 1954 2/	Equivalent Solid 2/: 1955
	Thousand acres											
Va.	148	113	108	116	—	—	—	—	143	113	108	116
N.C.	272	184	178	189	—	—	—	—	273	184	178	189
Tenn.	5	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	5	3	3	3
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	425	300	289	308	—	—	—	—	425	300	289	308
S.C.	25	11	13	14	—	—	—	—	26	11	13	14
Ga.	1,055	623	623	660	190	100	110	116	1,150	673	678	718
Fla.	233	195	199	189	92	60	66	60	279	225	232	219
Ala.	475	267	259	269	—	—	—	—	483	267	259	269
Miss.	16	7	8	7	—	—	—	—	17	7	8	7
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,805	1,103	1,102	1,139	300	160	176	176	1,955	1,183	1,190	1,227
Ark.	14	6	7	6	—	—	—	—	15	6	7	6
Okla.	219	124	138	149	—	—	—	—	219	124	138	149
Texas	654	339	395	427	—	—	—	—	654	339	395	427
New Mexico	8	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	8	5	5	5
TOTAL (S.W. area)	904	474	545	587	—	—	—	—	905	474	545	587
UNITED STATES	3,134	1,877	1,936	2,034	302	160	176	176	3,285	1,957	2,024	2,122

1/ Revised

2/Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/: Average 1944-53	1953 2/	1954 2/	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	1953 2/	1954 2/	Production: Average 1944-53	1953 2/	1954 2/
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	145	110	106	1,465	1,990	1,650	207,413	218,900	174,900
N.C.	257	177	172	1,190	1,530	1,465	297,142	270,810	251,980
Tenn.	5	3	3	768	600	725	3,948	1,800	2,175
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	407	290	281	1,286	1,695	1,527	508,502	491,510	429,055
S.C.	22	9	10	702	810	570	14,876	7,290	5,700
Ga.	870	536	450	782	990	615	657,004	530,640	276,750
Fla.	83	56	55	755	990	810	60,206	55,440	44,550
Ala.	379	215	201	774	930	550	280,931	199,950	110,550
Miss.	12	6	6	362	400	290	4,270	2,400	1,740
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,366	822	722	773	968	608	1,017,286	795,720	439,290
Ark.	8	5	5	402	325	280	3,268	1,625	1,400
Okla.	205	119	94	560	960	410	110,572	114,240	38,540
Texas	565	287	281	488	625	385	272,522	179,375	108,185
N.Mex.	8	5	5	992	1,250	1,320	7,904	6,250	6,600
TOTAL (S.W. area)	789	416	385	514	725	402	395,306	301,490	154,725
UNITED STATES	2,562	1,528	1,388	784	1,040	737	1,921,095	1,588,720	1,023,070

1/Equivalent solid acreage.

2/Revised.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

STATE	Acreage Harvested Average 1944-53	Acreage Harvested 1954	Acreage For harvest 1955	Yield per acre Average 1944-53	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre Indicated 1955	Production Average 1944-53	Production 1954	Production Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	7	5	7	911	650	1,050	66	32	74
New York	137	147	146	1,046	950	1,000	1,452	1,396	1,460
Michigan	453	413	520	914	910	960	4,046	3,758	4,992
Total N.E.	599	565	673	941	918	970	5,574	5,186	6,526
Nebraska	66	77	77	1,578	1,700	1,600	1,038	1,309	1,232
Montana	15	15	17	1,494	1,800	1,900	222	270	323
Idaho	138	164	133	1,742	1,750	1,800	2,396	2,870	2,394
Wyoming	78	63	62	1,400	1,550	1,550	1,085	976	961
Washington	9	39	41	1,526	2,170	1,900	150	846	779
Total N.W.	306	358	330	1,605	1,752	1,724	4,896	6,271	5,689
Colorado	263	262	217	771	760	800	1,978	1,991	1,736
New Mexico	119	36	30	284	600	645	323	216	194
Arizona	12	8	9	499	600	500	59	48	45
Utah	10	13	11	468	500	600	45	65	66
Total S.W.	403	319	267	628	727	764	2,405	2,320	2,041
California:									
Large Lima	77	73	72	1,581	1,895	1,850	1,205	1,383	1,332
Baby Lima	66	43	27	1,588	1,958	1,900	1,018	842	513
Other	178	218	240	1,236	1,329	1,300	2,219	2,897	3,120
Total California	320	334	339	1,386	1,534	1,465	4,442	5,122	4,965
United States	1,628	1,576	1,609	1,078	1,199	1,195	17,317	18,899	19,221

1/Includes beans grown for seed.
2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1944-53	Acreage Harvested 1954	Acreage For harvest 1955	Yield per acre Average 1944-53	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre Indicated 1955	Production Average 1944-53	Production 1954	Production Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Minn.	4	4	4	962	1,200	1,200	40	48	48
N.Dak.	8	4	2	1,069	1,100	1,100	95	44	22
Mont.	14	4	6	1,217	1,400	1,100	170	56	66
Idaho	113	93	86	1,290	1,275	950	1,450	1,186	817
Wyo.	4	5	4	1,316	1,970	1,750	51	98	70
Colo.	14	5	4	943	850	1,100	131	42	44
Wash.	195	140	171	1,246	1,330	800	2,434	1,862	1,368
Oreg.	22	5	5	1,075	1,000	600	235	50	30
Calif.	14	8	6	1,137	1,225	1,250	150	98	75
U.S.	389	268	288	1,228	1,300	882	4,764	3,484	2,540

1/In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1944-53	Acreage Harvested 1954	Acreage For harvest 1955	Yield per acre Average 1944-53	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre Indicated 1955	Production Average 1944-53	Production 1954	Production Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Wis.	11	5	5	12.8	12.5	12.5	146	62	62
Minn.	1,202	992	853	10.0	8.5	9.5	12,106	8,432	8,104
Iowa	70	27	15	12.5	10.0	14.0	872	270	210
N.Dak.	1,608	3,420	3,249	8.0	7.2	8.0	13,050	24,624	25,992
S.Dak.	535	933	756	9.1	6.0	8.5	4,833	5,598	6,426
Kans.	58	2	2	6.0	6.5	8.0	347	13	16
Texas	128	105	30	7.0	5.5	2.6	879	578	78
Mont.	112	134	75	7.2	5.0	8.0	728	670	600
Ariz.	17	4	4	1/25.4	24.5	27.0	421	98	108
Calif.	106	41	60	23.6	29.0	30.0	2,324	1,189	1,800
U.S.	3,873	5,663	5,049	9.2	7.3	8.6	35,898	41,534	43,396

1/Short-time average.

TOBACCO

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1944-53	Acreage Harvested 1954	Acreage For harvest 1955	Yield per acre Average 1944-53	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre Indicated 1955	Production Average 1944-53	Production 1954	Production Indicated 1955
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	7,110	6,800	7,100	1,562	1,710	1,715	11,114	11,629	12,174
Conn.	18,320	15,400	16,300	1,394	1,472	1,523	25,446	22,674	24,830
Pa.	33,010	28,000	27,200	1,498	1,551	1,699	49,472	43,416	46,200
Ohio	19,890	17,200	15,000	1,277	1,677	1,600	25,315	28,840	24,000
Ind.	10,300	9,900	7,600	1,308	1,630	1,550	13,470	16,137	11,780
Wis.	20,580	14,800	15,400	1,464	1,532	1,474	30,178	22,680	22,692
Minn.	450	1/ 160	1/ 160	1,270	1,650	1,300	573	264	208
Mo.	5,510	4,300	3,200	1,054	1,325	1,200	5,801	5,698	3,840
Kans.	200	100	100	1,054	1,150	1,150	210	115	115
Md.	47,210	50,000	51,000	796	850	900	37,919	42,500	45,900
Va.	131,320	131,200	123,500	1,211	1,269	1,337	158,699	166,458	165,105
W.Va.	3,130	3,200	2,600	1,252	1,550	1,500	3,912	4,960	3,900
N.C.	710,160	698,700	665,300	1,207	1,308	1,471	855,264	913,874	978,985
S.C.	124,000	126,000	118,000	1,252	1,175	1,475	154,874	148,050	174,050
Ga.	101,170	106,000	102,000	1,132	1,172	1,241	114,536	124,220	126,540
Fla.	23,640	25,300	24,500	1,042	1,302	1,216	24,748	32,941	29,790
Ky.	363,980	322,000	254,900	1,219	1,562	1,509	442,376	502,972	384,765
Tenn.	113,010	106,000	85,600	1,271	1,397	1,362	143,556	148,118	116,595
Ala.	450	700	700	921	888	1,240	421	622	868
La.	365	300	300	579	800	600	205	240	180
U.S.	1,734,300	1,666,100	1,520,500	1,213	1,342	1,429	2,098,738	2,236,408	2,172,517

1/Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1944-53	Acreage Harvested 1954	Acreage For harvest 1955	Yield per acre Average 1944-53	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre Indicated 1955	Production Average 1944-53	Production 1954	Production Indicated 1955
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
CLASS I, FLUE-CURED:										
Virginia	11	102,900	103,000	99,000	1,180	1,220	1,300	121,258	125,660	128,700
North Carolina	11	272,000	266,000	255,000	1,119	1,120	1,275	304,066	297,920	325,125
Total Old Belt	11	374,900	369,000	354,000	1,136	1,148	1,282	425,324	423,580	453,825
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	341,800	334,000	317,000	1,256	1,430	1,600	428,016	477,620	507,200
North Carolina	13	85,200	86,000	83,000	1,238	1,325	1,525	105,346	113,950	126,575
South Carolina	13	124,000	126,000	118,000	1,252	1,175	1,475	154,874	148,050	174,050
Total South Carolina Belt	13	209,200	212,000	201,000	1,246	1,236	1,496	260,220	262,000	300,625
Georgia	14	100,200	105,000	101,000	1,132	1,170	1,240	113,470	122,850	125,240
Florida	14	20,130	21,500	20,600	1,025	1,290	1,200	20,732	27,735	24,720
Alabama	14	450	700	700	921	888	1,240	421	622	868
Total Georgia - Florida Belt	14	120,780	127,200	122,300	1,113	1,189	1,233	134,624	151,207	150,828
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,046,680	1,042,200	994,300	1,195	1,261	1,421	1,248,185	1,314,407	1,412,478
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:										
Total Virginia Belt	21	12,000	10,000	9,300	1,098	1,060	1,300	12,956	10,600	12,090
Kentucky	22	10,400	9,300	9,000	1,053	1,300	1,200	11,026	12,090	10,800
Tennessee	22	24,740	20,400	18,600	1,189	1,250	1,275	29,265	25,500	23,715
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	35,140	29,700	27,600	1,147	1,266	1,251	40,291	37,590	34,515
Kentucky	23	12,110	10,000	9,000	1,037	1,150	1,150	12,664	11,500	10,350
Tennessee	23	2,890	2,300	2,100	1,031	1,100	1,100	3,002	2,530	2,310
Total Paducah - Mayfield Belt	23	15,000	12,300	11,100	1,036	1,141	1,141	15,666	14,030	12,660
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1/62,230	52,000	48,000	1/1,111	1,197	1,235	1/69,004	62,220	59,265
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	14,030	12,600	10,000	1,234	1,650	1,600	17,248	20,790	16,000
Indiana	31	10,180	9,900	7,600	1,310	1,630	1,550	13,341	16,137	11,780
Missouri	31	5,510	4,300	3,200	1,054	1,325	1,200	5,801	5,698	3,840
Kansas	31	200	100	100	1,054	1,150	1,150	210	115	115
Virginia	31	13,130	14,100	11,000	1,619	1,880	1,800	21,229	26,508	19,800
West Virginia	31	3,130	3,200	2,600	1,252	1,550	1,500	3,912	4,960	3,900
North Carolina	31	11,160	12,700	10,300	1,598	1,920	1,950	17,835	24,384	20,085
Kentucky	31	316,000	284,000	219,000	1,238	1,595	1,550	390,112	452,980	339,450
Tennessee	31	81,200	80,000	62,000	1,312	1,445	1,400	106,467	115,600	86,800
Total Burley Belt	31	454,540	420,900	325,800	1,270	1,585	1,540	576,154	667,172	501,770
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	47,210	50,000	51,000	796	850	900	37,919	42,500	45,900
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	501,750	470,900	376,800	1,225	1,507	1,453	614,073	709,672	547,670

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - CONTINUED

Class and type	Type No	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1944-53	Acreage: Harvested: 1954	Acreage: For harvest 1955	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: Indicated 1955
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
3EDark Air-cured										
Kentucky	35	14,320	11,100	10,500	1,150	1,420	1,350	16,364	15,762	14,175
Tennessee	35	4,180	3,300	2,900	1,166	1,360	1,300	4,822	4,488	3,770
Total One Sucker	35	18,620	14,400	13,400	1,153	1,406	1,339	21,316	20,250	17,945
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	11,080	7,600	7,400	1,097	1,400	1,350	12,119	10,640	9,990
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,290	4,100	4,200	988	900	1,075	3,256	3,690	4,515
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	32,970	26,100	25,000	1,117	1,325	1,298	36,691	34,580	32,450
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:										
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	32,600	27,800	27,000	1,498	1,550	1,700	48,830	43,090	45,900
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	5,860	4,600	5,000	1,362	1,750	1,600	8,067	8,050	8,000
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	38,460	32,400	32,000	1,478	1,578	1,684	56,897	51,140	53,900
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:										
Massachusetts	51	100	100	100	1,642	1,620	1,670	164	162	167
Connecticut	51	9,060	7,600	8,900	1,613	1,660	1,680	14,586	12,616	14,952
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	9,160	7,700	9,000	1,613	1,659	1,680	14,750	12,778	15,119
Massachusetts	52	5,280	4,900	5,100	1,716	1,870	1,870	9,075	9,163	9,537
Connecticut	52	2,250	1,400	1,300	1,645	1,790	1,780	3,660	2,506	2,314
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	7,530	6,300	6,400	1,695	1,852	1,852	12,735	11,669	11,851
Total Pa. Havana Seed	53	2/ 900	200	200	2/1,444	1,630	1,500	2/1,291	326	300
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	9,120	5,100	5,400	1,471	1,480	1,480	13,408	7,548	7,992
Wisconsin	55	11,460	9,700	10,000	1,460	1,560	1,470	16,770	15,132	14,700
Minnesota	55	450	3/160	3/ 160	1,270	1,650	1,300	573	264	208
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	11,910	9,900	10,200	1,453	1,555	1,462	17,343	15,396	14,908
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	4/38,720	29,200	31,200	4/1,543	1,634	1,608	4/59,606	47,717	50,170
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER										
Massachusetts	61	1,730	1,800	1,900	1,086	1,280	1,300	1,875	2,304	2,470
Connecticut	61	7,010	6,400	6,100	1,033	1,180	1,240	7,200	7,552	7,564
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	8,740	8,200	8,000	1,044	1,202	1,254	9,075	9,856	10,034
Georgia	62	930	1,000	1,000	1,106	1,370	1,300	1,034	1,370	1,300
Florida	62	3,450	3,800	3,900	1,142	1,370	1,300	3,968	5,206	5,070
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	4,380	4,800	4,900	1,134	1,370	1,300	5,002	6,576	6,370
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,120	13,000	12,900	1,073	1,264	1,272	14,078	16,432	16,404
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	90,300	74,600	76,100	1,448	1,545	1,583	130,580	115,289	120,474
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS										
Total Louisiana Perique	72	365	300	300	579	800	600	205	240	180
UNITED STATES	All	1,734,300	1,666,100	1,520,500	1,213	1,342	1,429	2,098,738	2,236,408	2,172,517

1/Includes type 24 through 1949. 2/Includes New York (type 53). 3/Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total. 4/Includes type 56 through 1948.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	Thousand bushels			
Eastern States:				
Maine	927	1,162	740	1,350
New Hampshire	883	1,115	800	1,400
Vermont	770	1,015	880	1,145
Massachusetts	2,436	2,888	2,180	3,200
Rhode Island	181	230	165	245
Connecticut	1,232	1,414	1,500	1,780
New York	14,046	13,120	16,900	16,500
New Jersey	2,421	2,650	2,900	2,900
Pennsylvania	6,008	4,100	6,020	6,000
Delaware	361	270	280	220
Maryland	1,176	848	1,485	990
Virginia	9,025	6,417	12,900	5,000
West Virginia	3,642	3,176	5,600	3,700
North Carolina	1,220	873	1,900	40
Total Eastern States	44,327	39,278	54,250	44,470
Central States:				
Ohio	3,114	2,620	3,000	3,050
Indiana	1,374	1,178	1,204	820
Illinois	3,082	2,542	2,260	1,500
Michigan	6,929	8,200	6,000	5,900
Wisconsin	1,040	1,008	1,000	1,300
Minnesota	191	240	230	290
Iowa	180	205	141	300
Missouri	1,135	800	1,000	760
Nebraska	78	65	70	55
Kansas	366	174	206	200
Kentucky	315	281	381	30
Tennessee	388	342	376	80
Arkansas	477	124	384	80
Total Central States	18,668	17,779	16,252	14,365
Western States:				
Montana	147	54	80	70
Idaho	1,655	1,344	1,130	1,620
Colorado	1,316	840	1,600	1,275
New Mexico	592	103	760	600
Utah	422	319	370	350
Washington	28,367	24,350	23,160	30,500
Oregon	2,734	2,040	2,710	3,100
California	8,174	7,200	9,200	9,210
Total Western States	43,407	36,250	39,010	46,725
Total 35 States	106,402	93,307	109,512	105,560

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Virginia, 200; West Virginia, 100.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	Thousand bushels			
N.H.	10	15	4	13
Mass.	65	88	59	73
R.I.	16	24	17	16
Conn.	141	160	134	145
N.Y.	1,337	1,247	1,010	1,300
N.J.	1,629	1,886	1,910	1,943
Pa.	2,189	2,080	2,550	2,320
Ohio	929	840	1,000	952
Ind.	509	434	546	158
Ill.	1,684	1,080	1,210	83
Mich.	3,744	2,870	2,550	2,250
Mo.	575	342	500	231
Kans.	104	52	130	106
Del.	204	141	116	111
Md.	480	379	502	448
Va.	1,533	1,240	1,200	315
W. Va.	546	454	682	566
N.C.	1,742	1,180	1,150	2/
S.C.	3,592	3,536	3,350	2/
Ga.	3,612	3,312	2,800	2/
Fla.	46	18	12	2/
Ky.	461	280	380	2/
Tenn.	478	243	355	2/
Ala.	786	1,000	1,130	2/
Miss.	572	608	276	2/
Ark.	1,901	1,836	984	2/
La.	149	179	70	2/
Okla.	408	402	78	2/
Texas	1,064	1,183	180	2/
Idaho	302	196	265	400
Colo.	1,751	1,312	2,230	1,950
N. Mex.	176	40	300	120
Utah	636	398	584	450
Wash.	1,875	1,670	1,500	2,500
Oreg.	572	496	300	568
Calif., all	32,948	33,252	31,252	31,461
Clingstone 3/	21,527	22,626	19,251	20,668
Freestone	11,422	10,626	12,001	10,793
U. S.	68,767	64,473	61,316	48,479

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ The 1955 crop will be almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few peaches may be produced, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time.

3/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Average 1944-53	Production 1/ 1953	1954	Indicated 1955
		Thousand bushels		
Mass.	41	45	22	45
Conn.	48	50	42	54
N.Y.	548	462	285	495
Pa.	225	151	185	175
Ohio	196	145	150	153
Ind.	111	70	72	63
Ill.	245	226	216	183
Mich.	781	1,260	820	825
Mo.	155	99	125	90
Kans.	74	34	62	56
Va.	143	74	125	21
W.Va.	58	36	81	36
N.C.	164	134	125	2/
S.C.	75	59	37	2/
Ga.	278	225	160	2/
Fla.	128	87	90	2/
Ky.	94	82	101	2/
Tenn.	115	105	151	2/
Ala.	181	117	116	2/
Miss.	220	189	110	2/
Ark.	132	102	59	2/
La.	148	110	79	2/
Okla.	122	129	31	2/
Texas	306	325	105	2/
Idaho	60	52	59	75
Colo.	180	150	270	175
Utah	168	84	320	123
Wash., all	6,853	6,470	5,620	7,120
Bartlett	5,039	4,680	4,120	5,300
Other	1,814	1,790	1,500	1,820
Oregon, all	5,480	5,925	4,065	6,242
Bartlett	2,147	2,367	1,500	2,612
Other	3,332	3,558	2,565	3,630
Calif., all	13,622	12,084	16,751	14,668
Bartlett	11,918	10,251	14,918	12,918
Other	1,704	1,833	1,833	1,750
U. S.	30,950	29,081	30,434	30,599

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ The 1955 crop will be almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few pears may be produced, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	Tons			
N. Y.	58,920	67,200	94,000	78,500
N. J.	1,440	1,100	1,200	1,200
Pa.	17,250	17,000	26,600	25,000
Ohio	13,270	16,500	17,500	16,200
Ind.	1,370	700	700	700
Ill.	2,410	2,200	2,000	2,000
Mich.	31,650	49,500	46,000	24,000
Iowa	2,450	2,200	2,000	2,100
Mo.	3,980	2,700	2,700	2,500
Kans.	1,460	600	500	500
Va.	1,255	900	1,000	1,100
W. Va.	960	600	700	600
N. C.	3,330	2,500	2,600	2,500
S. C.	1,250	1,200	800	1,100
Ga.	1,950	1,600	1,400	1,300
Ark.	9,070	3,000	5,000	2,500
Ariz.	1,720	4,100	3,600	5,300
Wash.	24,510	46,100	31,100	56,000
Oreg.	1,420	1,300	1,000	1,300
Calif., all	2,744,900	2,479,000	2,329,000	2,954,000
Wine varieties	588,300	523,000	597,000	614,000
Table varieties	584,700	445,000	488,000	620,000
Raisin varieties	1,571,900	1,511,000	1,244,000	1,720,000
Raisins 2/	245,780	232,000	167,000	---
Not dried	588,800	583,000	576,000	---
U. S.	2,924,565	2,700,000	2,569,400	3,178,400

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/				Condition July 1 (New Crop) 1/		
	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Indic. 1954	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand boxes				Percent		
ORANGES:							
California, all	46,385	46,030	32,460	39,200	78	83	77
Navels and Misc. 2/	17,080	16,630	14,460	15,700	77	82	70
Valencias	29,305	29,400	18,000	23,500	79	84	82
Florida, all	58,580	72,200	91,300	88,600	70	73	65
Temples 3/	1,010	1,700	2,200	2,400	--	--	--
Other Early and Midseason	31,381	40,600	48,000	49,400	71	75	65
Valencias	26,290	29,900	41,100	36,800	70	72	65
Texas, all	3,211	1,000	900	1,500	56	68	56
Early and Midseason 2/	2,035	700	675	1,100	3/50	67	57
Valencias	1,176	300	225	400	3/48	70	55
Arizona, all	1,016	900	1,170	1,150	71	82	72
Navels and Misc. 2/	516	400	550	650	3/67	81	69
Valencias	500	500	620	500	3/70	83	76
Louisiana, all 2/	271	50	100	185	61	63	66
5 States 4/	109,464	120,180	125,930	130,635	74	79	72
Total Early and Midseason 5/	52,193	60,080	65,985	69,435	--	--	--
Total Valencias	57,271	60,100	59,945	61,200	--	--	--
TANGERINES:							
Florida	4,410	4,900	5,000	5,200	62	68	62
All oranges and tangerines 5 States 4/	113,874	125,080	130,930	135,835	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	30,340	32,500	42,000	34,800	64	60	62
Seedless	14,170	17,100	21,900	20,500	66	66	63
Other	16,170	15,400	20,100	14,300	63	55	60
Texas, all	13,631	400	1,200	2,500	47	60	48
Arizona, all	3,260	3,000	2,670	2,500	72	81	70
California, all	2,803	2,460	2,500	2,420	80	82	77
Desert Valleys	1,061	830	1,050	920	81	81	81
Other	1,742	1,630	1,450	1,500	80	83	74
4 States 4/	50,034	38,360	48,370	42,220	59	63	58
LEMONS:							
California 4/	12,493	12,590	16,130	13,800	75	77	80
LIMES:							
Florida 4/	230	320	370	380	71	74	74
July 1 forecast of 1955 crop Florida limes	---	---	---	400	--	--	--

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/Short-time average. 4/Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, are 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Average 1944-53	Production 1/ 1953	1954	Indicated 1955
		Tons		
		Fresh Basis		
APRICOTS:				
California	211,500	230,000	139,000	230,000
Washington	18,000	12,200	11,300	23,000
Utah	4,900	800	5,100	4,800
3 States	234,400	243,000	155,400	257,800
PLUMS:				
Michigan	5,700	6,400	6,600	4,700
California	80,700	2/ 86,000	2/ 72,000	81,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	23,410	2/ 19,500	11,900	23,400
Washington, all	21,250	21,700	13,200	23,300
Eastern Washington	16,480	18,400	11,000	20,500
Western Washington	4,770	3,300	2,200	2,800
Oregon, all	62,010	2/ 48,400	42,500	62,700
Eastern Oregon	14,480	2/ 14,400	1,500	14,700
Western Oregon	47,530	34,000	41,000	48,000
		Dry Basis 3/		
California	173,900	146,000	179,000	142,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1953 and 1954, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1953 - Prunes, Eastern Washington, 1,600; Western Washington, 550; Western Oregon, 3,400; 1954 - Prunes, California, 4,500 (dry basis). 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1953 - Plums, California, 7,000; Prunes, Idaho, 800; Eastern Oregon, 800; 1954 - Plums, California, 4,000. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1 Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Production 1/ Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Percent			Tons		
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	57	59	52	5,230	2/ 11,800	---
FIGS:						
California:						
Dried)	81	82	88	3/ 30,740	3/ 25,900	---
Not dried)				13,700	11,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	57	62	52	44,400	52,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	38,180	43,200	37,200
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	6,750	8,000	6,000
Washington	--	--	--	979	670	800
2 States	--	--	--	7,729	8,670	6,800
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	64,990	66,000	73,000
Oregon	--	--	--	7,320	8,400	7,800
2 States	--	--	--	72,310	74,400	80,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Filberts, Oregon, 150; Walnuts, Oregon 300. 2/ Includes 500 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ Dry basis.

CHERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Sweet Varieties			
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	Tons			
New York	3,210	3,200	5,400	6,300
Pennsylvania	1,140	500	1,100	1,100
Ohio	407	370	390	400
Michigan	5,960	9,100	8,900	6,200
4 Great Lakes States	10,717	13,170	15,790	14,000
Montana	955	2,020	1,900	1,900
Idaho	2,841	1,380	2,800	3,800
Colorado	508	130	1,050	560
Utah	3,279	1,150	5,300	3,000
Washington	23,615	21,650	22,500	25,500
Oregon	21,010	25,500	25,400	31,500
California	31,180	27,000	23,200	39,000
7 Western States	83,388	78,830	82,150	105,260
11 States	94,105	92,000	97,940	119,260
State	Sour Varieties			
New York	18,890	21,600	24,700	30,900
Pennsylvania	7,100	6,200	9,500	11,000
Ohio	1,937	1,230	1,280	1,400
Michigan	63,020	76,500	49,000	70,000
Wisconsin	14,490	18,500	11,300	20,000
5 Great Lakes States	105,437	124,030	95,780	133,300
Montana	284	180	310	380
Idaho	536	450	1,000	1,040
Colorado	2,750	750	1,700	1,980
Utah	2,275	1,150	2,900	2,100
Washington	3,255	2,350	2,600	2,400
Oregon	2,530	3,100	3,400	3,600
6 Western States	11,630	7,980	11,910	11,500
11 States	117,067	132,010	107,690	144,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1944-53	Acreage Harvested 1954	Acreage for harvest 1955	Yield per acre Average 1944-53	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre Indicated 1955	Production Average 1944-53	Production 1954	Production Indicated 1955
	Acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	17,800	15,200	17,000	10.4	16.2	14.0	183	247	238
Mich.	67,600	64,100	60,000	9.5	12.0	13.0	633	771	780
Wis.	11,000	11,100	6,000	9.8	12.2	11.0	108	135	66
Minn.	44,600	72,500	61,000	10.0	11.3	11.0	447	819	671
N.Dak.	22,200	37,100	34,000	10.2	11.3	11.0	223	418	374
S.Dak.	4,900	6,000	5,000	10.4	12.5	11.0	49	75	55
Nebr.	53,900	60,100	51,000	13.0	13.1	12.0	699	786	612
Kans.	5,800	6,100	6,000	9.7	10.2	11.0	57	62	66
Mont.	59,800	54,100	49,000	12.0	12.6	13.5	709	683	662
Idaho	69,900	89,100	76,000	17.1	17.6	19.0	1,201	1,569	1,444
Wyo.	32,500	36,300	29,000	12.6	13.1	12.5	411	475	362
Colo.	130,900	115,100	105,000	14.6	14.4	14.5	1,897	1,654	1,522
Utah	32,300	33,100	29,000	14.4	16.2	14.5	467	535	420
Wash.	17,600	34,200	30,000	20.8	22.3	22.0	375	761	660
Oreg.	17,800	17,900	17,000	19.5	21.7	22.0	346	389	374
Calif. 1/	141,000	218,600	164,000	18.0	21.2	22.0	2,554	4,641	3,608
Other States	6,100	4,900	5,000	11.8	14.5	13.4	73	71	67
U. S.	735,600	875,500	744,000	14.1	16.1	16.1	10,431	14,091	11,981

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1944-53	Acreage Harvested 1954	Acreage For harvest 1955	Yield per acre Average 1944-53	Yield per acre 1954	Yield per acre Indicated 1955	Production Average 1944-53	Production 1954	Production Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Louisiana	285.0	270	255	19.0	23.0	22.0	5,407	6,200	5,610
Florida	37.1	39.3	36.1	31.2	32.6	33.0	1,163	1,281	1,191
U. S.	322.1	309.3	291.1	20.4	24.2	23.4	6,570	7,481	6,801

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage harvested: Average 1944-53	1954 2/	For harvest in 1955	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	1954 2/	Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	1954 2/	Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
LATE STATES:									
Maine	170	153	155	375	320	410	61,758	48,960	63,550
N.H.	5.2	3.8	3.9	227	260	280	1,137	988	1,092
Vt.	6.7	3.6	3.4	178	200	215	1,146	720	731
Mass.	14.2	8.4	8.7	208	250	245	2,769	2,100	2,132
R.I.	5.6	4.1	4.2	241	280	285	1,323	1,148	1,197
Conn.	12.8	9.1	9.4	244	345	320	2,957	3,140	3,008
N.Y.,L.I.	59	52	54	294	370	385	17,178	19,240	20,790
N.Y.,Up-State	80	44	42	215	280	275	16,163	12,320	11,550
Pa.	99	58	57	199	250	275	18,568	14,500	15,675
W.Va.	21	14	13	99	120	120	2,086	1,680	1,560
9 Eastern	473.3	350.0	350.6	274.7	299.4	345.9	125,086	104,796	121,285
Ohio	37	23	23	186	250	260	6,355	5,750	5,980
Ind.	21.4	12.5	11.0	185	275	275	3,609	3,438	3,025
Ill.	11.8	4.0	4.0	93	90	115	1,075	360	460
Mich.,all 3/	103.0	49.0	51.2	149	200	205	14,252	9,800	10,518
Late summer	4/7.5	5.0	5.2	4/148	140	165	4/1,108	700	858
Fall	4/62.7	44	46	4/183	207	210	4/11,385	9,100	9,660
Wis.,all 3/	85	54	55	160	215	235	12,358	11,610	12,915
Late summer	4/21.5	18.4	19.0	4/195	195	225	4/4,180	3,588	4,275
Fall	4/39.9	35.6	36.0	4/207	225	240	4/8,256	8,022	8,640
Minn.,all 3/	113	81.0	81.6	145	205	209	15,190	16,605	17,090
Late summer	4/4.6	4.5	4.6	4/180	188	200	4/ 832	846	920
Fall	4/76.6	76.5	77.0	4/168	206	210	4/12,851	15,759	16,170
Iowa	15	6	6	111	100	120	1,635	600	720
N.Dak.	123	103	98	161	200	200	19,058	20,600	19,600
S.Dak.	20.2	12.0	10.7	114	140	150	2,139	1,680	1,605
9 Central	529.2	344.5	340.5	153.4	204.5	211.2	75,670	70,443	71,913
Nebr.	47	22	20	196	210	210	8,969	4,620	4,200
Mont.	13.2	9.8	9.8	188	245	235	2,410	2,401	2,303
Idaho,all 3/	157	150	165	268	272	298	41,758	40,800	49,225
Late summer	4/ 8.9	9.4	10.0	4/342	365	350	4/3,050	3,431	3,500
Fall	4/138.1	140.6	155.0	4/284	266	295	4/39,215	37,369	45,725
Wyo.	9.2	6.4	7.1	200	240	230	1,784	1,536	1,633
Colo.,all 3/	66	55	57	282	320	334	18,126	17,600	19,065
Late summer	4/10.3	9.0	9.0	4/367	340	385	4/3,820	3,060	3,465
Fall	4/43.7	46	48	4/314	316	325	4/13,748	14,540	15,600
N.Mex.	2.2	.6	.7	112	130	130	222	78	91
Utah	14.6	13.0	13.5	213	260	250	3,066	3,380	3,375
Nev.	2.1	1.7	1.4	238	300	320	488	510	448
Wash.,all 3/	31	30	39	346	440	421	10,595	13,200	16,410
Late summer	4/15.2	17.5	21.0	4/415	474	430	4/6,309	8,295	9,030
Fall	4/13.0	12.5	18.0	4/356	392	410	4/4,617	4,905	7,380
Oreg.,all 3/	40	40	42	294	330	331	11,613	13,200	13,890
Late summer	4/10.3	12	13	4/295	330	310	4/3,002	3,960	4,030
Fall	4/25.7	28	29	4/340	330	340	4/8,722	9,240	9,860
Calif.,late	1/3/40	46	49	354	335	351	14,195	15,410	17,190
Late summer	4/13.5	12	13	4/430	440	450	4/5,773	5,280	5,850
Fall	4/27.5	34	36	4/353	298	315	4/9,581	10,130	11,340
11 Western	423.3	374.5	404.5	272.1	301.0	316.0	113,226	112,735	127,830
29 LATE STATES	1,425.8	1,069.0	1,095.6	230.0	269.4	293.0	313,982	287,974	321,028

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage harvested: Average 1944-53	1954 2/	For harvest in 1955	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	1954 2/	Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	1954 2/	Indicated 1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
INTERMEDIATE STATES:									
N.J.	46.6	24.0	24.5	229	241	320	10,207	5,784	7,840
Del.	3.8	7.2	9.2	141	278	288	582	2,002	2,650
Md.	11.7	5.9	5.9	132	130	154	1,500	767	909
Va.	51.0	31.3	33.0	157	153	189	7,775	4,789	6,237
Ky.	27	17.0	16.5	90	85	98	2,496	1,445	1,617
Mo.	19	10.8	9.0	104	100	129	1,989	1,080	1,161
Kans.	10.1	3.5	3.2	85	74	115	896	259	380
7 INTERMED. STATES	169.6	99.7	101.4	154.4	161.7	205.1	25,446	16,126	20,794
36 LATE & INTERMED.	1,595.4	1,168.7	1,197.0	222.3	260.2	285.6	339,427	304,100	341,822
EARLY STATES:									
N.C.	63	39	40	137	151	168	8,508	5,889	6,720
S.C.	17	11.0	10.3	119	145	107	1,979	1,595	1,102
Ga.	12	5	4	74	79	79	872	395	316
Fla.	30.0	33.4	38.7	192	293	263	5,698	9,786	10,178
Tenn.	27	15	12	87	95	100	2,366	1,425	1,200
Ala.	37	25	23	112	157	61	4,056	3,925	1,403
Miss.	16	7	6	68	80	60	1,158	560	360
Ark.	24.0	9.0	7.8	79	91	91	1,954	819	710
La.	23.2	11.3	9.6	64	82	47	1,418	927	451
Okla.	12.0	3.0	3.0	73	88	94	860	264	282
Texas	35	19	18	103	107	154	3,479	2,033	2,772
Ariz.	5.1	4.7	5.5	318	322	358	1,601	1,513	1,969
Calif. 1/	70	57	69	400	400	450	27,770	22,800	31,050
13 EARLY STATES	371.4	239.4	246.9	173.6	216.9	237.0	61,719	51,931	58,513
U. S.	1,966.8	1,408.1	1,443.9	213.1	252.8	277.3	401,146	356,031	400,335

1/Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/Revised. 3/1954 "fall" crop and 1955 "all" crop derived. 4/Average 1949-53.

POTATOES

State	Planted acreage: Late summer 1954	Late summer 1955	Fall 1954	Fall 1955
	Thousand acres			
Michigan	5.0	5.2	45	47
Wisconsin	18.4	19.0	36.6	37.0
Minnesota	4.6	4.6	78.4	79.0
Idaho	9.4	10.0	142.6	157.0
Colorado	9.2	9.2	47.8	49.0
Washington	17.5	21.0	12.5	18.0
Oregon	12	13	28	29
California-Late	12	13	34	36

POTATOES, IRISH: Acreage, yield and production, 1949-53

State and Year	Late Summer				Fall			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Thousand acres		Bushels	Thous.bu.	Thousand acres		Bushels	Thous.bu.
Michigan								
1949	9.3	9.3	135	1,256	85.7	82.7	169	14,016
1950	9.2	9.2	165	1,518	77.8	75.8	182	13,782
1951	7.5	7.5	150	1,125	55.5	52.5	184	9,675
1952	5.5	5.5	140	770	51.5	50.5	190	9,590
1953	5.8	5.8	150	870	53.2	52.2	189	9,860
Wisconsin								
1949	25.8	25.4	170	4,318	45.2	44.6	186	8,282
1950	22.0	21.7	180	3,906	46.0	45.3	210	9,494
1951	18.9	18.2	185	3,367	36.1	34.8	185	6,438
1952	21.1	20.7	215	4,450	35.9	35.3	215	7,590
1953	22.0	21.6	225	4,860	40.0	39.4	240	9,475
Minnesota								
1949	4.9	4.8	170	816	96.1	92.2	159	14,704
1950	5.0	4.9	195	956	90.0	88.1	174	15,319
1951	4.8	4.5	175	788	68.2	65.5	170	11,112
1952	4.6	4.4	175	770	66.4	63.6	180	11,470
1953	4.7	4.5	185	832	80.3	73.5	158	11,648
Idaho								
1949	9.7	9.5	325	3,088	138.3	137.5	241	33,074
1950	9.0	8.8	340	2,992	156.0	155.2	298	46,208
1951	8.9	8.7	315	2,740	124.1	122.3	278	33,940
1952	8.4	8.4	360	3,024	129.6	129.6	307	39,756
1953	9.2	9.2	370	3,404	146.8	145.8	296	43,096
Colorado								
1949	9.6	9.4	310	2,914	50.4	49.6	325	16,143
1950	11.4	11.2	410	4,592	45.6	44.8	304	13,608
1951	10.0	9.7	295	2,862	40.0	38.3	245	9,378
1952	9.9	9.7	430	4,171	41.1	40.3	374	15,079
1953	11.9	11.7	390	4,563	46.1	45.3	321	14,532
Washington								
1949	16.3	16.3	395	6,438	12.7	12.7	338	4,292
1950	15.0	15.0	405	6,075	16.0	16.0	357	5,705
1951	15.6	15.6	420	6,552	12.4	12.4	352	4,368
1952	13.7	13.7	430	5,891	12.3	12.3	367	4,509
1953	15.5	15.5	425	6,588	11.5	11.5	366	4,212
Oregon								
1949	10.3	10.3	305	3,142	27.7	27.7	298	8,258
1950	10.9	10.9	260	2,834	27.1	27.1	372	10,086
1951	10.8	10.8	275	2,970	21.2	21.2	343	7,270
1952	8.4	8.4	355	2,982	24.6	24.6	342	8,403
1953	11.0	11.0	280	3,080	28.0	28.0	343	9,595
California								
1949	13.5	13.5	445	6,008	30.5	30.5	294	8,952
1950	12.5	12.5	415	5,188	31.5	31.5	338	10,652
1951	12.0	12.0	480	5,760	19.0	19.0	398	7,570
1952	13.9	13.9	405	5,630	28.1	28.1	398	11,170
1953	15.5	15.5	405	6,278	28.5	28.5	336	9,562

POTATOES, IRISH: Acreage, yield, and production, 1949-53 (Cont.)

State and Year	All Acreage Planted	All Acreage Harvested	All Yield per acre	All Production
	Thousand acres		Bushels	Thous. bushels
Michigan				
1949	95.0	92.0	166	15,272
1950	87.0	85.0	180	15,300
1951	63.0	60.0	180	10,800
1952	57.0	56.0	185	10,360
1953	59.0	58.0	185	10,730
Wisconsin				
1949	71.0	70.0	180	12,600
1950	68.0	67.0	200	13,400
1951	55.0	53.0	185	9,805
1952	57.0	56.0	215	12,040
1953	62.0	61.0	235	14,335
Minnesota				
1949	101.0	97.0	160	15,520
1950	95.0	93.0	175	16,275
1951	73.0	70.0	170	11,900
1952	71.0	68.0	180	12,240
1953	85.0	78.0	160	12,480
Idaho				
1949	148.0	147.0	246	36,162
1950	165.0	164.0	300	49,200
1951	133.0	131.0	280	36,680
1952	138.0	138.0	310	42,780
1953	156.0	155.0	300	46,500
Colorado				
1949	60.0	59.0	323	19,057
1950	57.0	56.0	325	18,200
1951	50.0	48.0	255	12,240
1952	51.0	50.0	385	19,250
1953	58.0	57.0	335	19,095
Washington				
1949	29.0	29.0	370	10,730
1950	31.0	31.0	380	11,780
1951	28.0	28.0	390	10,920
1952	26.0	26.0	400	10,400
1953	27.0	27.0	400	10,800
Oregon				
1949	38.0	38.0	300	11,400
1950	38.0	38.0	340	12,920
1951	32.0	32.0	320	10,240
1952	33.0	33.0	345	11,385
1953	39.0	39.0	325	12,675
California				
1949	44.0	44.0	340	14,960
1950	44.0	44.0	360	15,840
1951	31.0	31.0	430	13,330
1952	42.0	42.0	400	16,800
1953	44.0	44.0	360	15,840

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1944-53	Acreage: Harvested: 1954	Acreage: For harvest: 1955	Yield per acre: Average 1944-53	Yield per acre: 1954	Yield per acre: Indicated 1955	Production: Average 1944-53	Production: 1954	Production: 1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	15	17	17	152	174	170	2,336	2,958	2,890
Ind.	1.0	.4	.4	115	110	120	114	44	48
Ill.	2.0	1.0	1.0	91	90	115	181	90	115
Iowa	1.2	1.0	1.0	99	90	110	124	90	110
Mo.	4.2	1.0	1.0	99	75	110	414	75	110
Kans.	1.5	1.1	1.1	94	70	90	144	77	99
Del.	.8	.4	.5	136	130	125	102	52	62
Md.	7.0	5.5	5.5	157	180	175	1,097	990	962
Va.	21	20	21	126	140	145	2,560	2,800	3,045
N.C.	53	43	45	107	93	105	5,690	3,999	4,725
S.C.	43	23	24	96	65	95	4,145	1,495	2,280
Ga.	52	23	15	77	42	70	4,080	966	1,050
Fla.	11.3	11	10	68	58	60	767	638	600
Ky.	9.2	4.2	4.5	85	84	90	788	353	405
Tenn.	21	12	12	96	85	100	2,048	1,020	1,200
Ala.	41	17	15	78	55	75	3,338	935	1,125
Miss.	39	19	19	83	57	90	3,363	1,083	1,710
Ark.	13.2	6.2	5.2	78	55	85	1,066	341	442
La.	98	95	98	95	93	95	9,319	8,835	9,310
Okla.	5.6	2.7	3.5	72	70	80	396	189	280
Texas	46	30	26	77	45	80	3,664	1,350	2,080
Calif.	11	12	13	111	125	125	1,214	1,500	1,625
U.S.	496.5	345.5	338.7	94.3	86.5	101.2	46,951	29,880	34,273

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1944-53	July 1 1953	July 1 1954	July 1 1955
		Pounds		
Maine	20.9	22.7	22.4	23.3
N.H.	19.8	22.5	22.0	23.9
Vt.	21.5	22.5	21.8	22.5
Mass.	21.2	21.0	21.9	24.3
Conn.	20.2	21.2	22.5	22.3
N.Y.	24.6	25.0	25.0	25.1
N.J.	22.9	22.6	22.1	22.9
Pa.	22.0	22.4	22.5	22.5
N.Atl.	22.64	23.30	23.25	23.63
Ohio	20.9	21.9	23.3	23.1
Ind.	20.0	20.8	21.4	22.9
Ill.	20.3	21.3	21.5	21.5
Mich.	24.1	25.2	25.0	26.1
Wis.	24.8	25.6	25.0	26.0
E.N.Cent.	22.91	23.91	24.05	24.69
Minn.	22.7	24.9	23.9	24.2
Iowa	21.0	22.0	21.4	22.6
Mo.	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.8
N.Dak.	20.5	21.6	20.3	20.7
S.Dak.	18.0	19.2	19.3	18.9
Nebr.	19.0	21.1	20.1	21.5
Kans.	17.0	17.7	18.1	18.5
W.N.Cent.	19.35	20.66	20.28	20.77
Md.	18.8	19.2	19.0	20.4
Va.	16.3	17.9	17.0	18.0
W.Va.	15.9	15.2	15.7	17.9
N.C.	14.9	15.9	16.5	15.6
S.C.	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.5
Ga.	10.4	10.6	10.0	10.8
S.Atl.	14.76	15.29	15.17	15.84
Ky.	15.2	15.1	15.4	15.8
Tenn.	13.6	13.2	14.0	13.4
Ala.	10.6	10.2	9.0	10.4
Miss.	9.2	8.4	9.2	9.1
Ark.	10.8	10.2	10.8	12.4
La.	7.6	7.0	7.5	7.9
Okla.	12.5	11.9	12.6	13.9
Texas	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.8
S.Cent.	11.59	11.12	11.76	12.28
Mont.	20.7	21.0	21.1	22.5
Idaho	23.2	24.4	25.1	26.1
Wyo.	21.3	22.5	20.6	22.8
Colo.	19.8	20.2	19.9	20.6
Utah	22.1	22.4	22.1	24.0
Wash.	23.9	25.1	23.9	24.8
Oreg.	22.4	22.5	22.8	23.2
Calif.	22.8	25.6	24.1	25.0
West.	22.12	23.43	22.76	23.77
U.S.	19.03	19.73	19.78	20.32

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during June		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During June		Total eggs produced Jan.-June incl.	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Maine	3,035	3,608	1,755	1,788	53	65	356	401
N. H.	2,236	2,141	1,722	1,722	39	37	243	236
Vt.	778	718	1,884	1,770	15	13	94	84
Mass.	4,094	3,932	1,716	1,740	70	68	485	452
R. I.	465	438	1,713	1,722	8	8	52	51
Conn.	3,504	3,312	1,656	1,692	58	56	358	361
N. Y.	11,346	11,772	1,686	1,788	191	210	1,220	1,314
N. J.	14,326	14,512	1,578	1,668	226	242	1,454	1,551
Pa.	18,658	20,256	1,686	1,752	315	355	2,156	2,289
N. Atl.	58,442	60,689	1,668	1,737	975	1,054	6,418	6,732
Ohio	14,087	14,718	1,689	1,752	238	258	1,582	1,648
Ind.	13,788	13,806	1,728	1,788	238	247	1,611	1,637
Ill.	15,714	16,268	1,674	1,800	263	293	1,824	1,920
Mich.	8,164	8,365	1,722	1,719	141	144	933	934
Wis.	9,997	10,446	1,740	1,836	174	192	1,171	1,241
E. N. Cent.	61,750	63,603	1,702	1,783	1,054	1,134	7,121	7,380
Minn.	18,203	18,550	1,764	1,845	321	342	2,177	2,270
Iowa	22,254	22,642	1,824	1,902	406	431	2,750	2,867
Mo.	13,302	13,781	1,686	1,779	224	245	1,591	1,510
N. Dak.	3,008	3,084	1,794	1,776	54	55	336	327
S. Dak.	6,564	6,853	1,776	1,812	117	124	771	809
Nebr.	8,401	9,314	1,800	1,842	151	172	1,059	1,117
Kans.	8,902	9,277	1,692	1,812	151	168	1,045	1,076
W. N. Cent.	80,634	83,501	1,766	1,841	1,424	1,537	9,729	9,976
Del.	758	720	1,590	1,650	12	12	82	79
Md.	2,910	2,946	1,614	1,689	47	50	313	324
Va.	5,940	5,896	1,608	1,662	96	98	633	643
W. Va.	2,608	2,679	1,710	1,737	45	47	274	286
N. C.	7,508	7,640	1,530	1,662	115	127	792	800
S. C.	3,179	3,282	1,524	1,626	48	53	308	327
Ga.	5,242	5,389	1,506	1,605	79	91	517	589
Fla.	2,374	2,497	1,665	1,698	40	42	267	265
S. Atl.	30,519	31,349	1,579	1,659	482	520	3,186	3,313
Ky.	6,700	7,338	1,539	1,650	103	121	740	793
Tenn.	5,543	5,654	1,440	1,530	80	87	561	566
Ala.	4,582	5,070	1,446	1,524	66	77	427	467
Miss.	4,558	4,343	1,368	1,410	62	61	418	395
Ark.	4,888	4,904	1,512	1,572	74	77	443	453
La.	2,694	2,776	1,374	1,440	37	40	235	238
Okla.	5,354	5,652	1,590	1,716	85	97	591	605
Texas	15,885	15,745	1,560	1,626	248	255	1,629	1,655
S. Cent.	50,204	51,482	1,504	1,583	755	815	5,044	5,172
Mont.	1,174	1,122	1,728	1,776	20	20	132	131
Idaho	1,355	1,250	1,806	1,821	24	23	165	153
Wyo.	504	465	1,800	1,821	9	8	59	55
Colo.	1,950	1,824	1,773	1,761	35	32	215	205
N. Mex.	702	684	1,650	1,662	12	11	73	69
Ariz.	454	472	1,617	1,635	7	8	48	52
Utah	2,030	2,122	1,710	1,740	35	37	233	237
Nev.	120	128	1,722	1,710	2	2	12	14
Wash.	3,640	3,502	1,785	1,809	65	63	415	422
Oreg.	2,496	2,520	1,752	1,794	44	45	297	309
Calif.	21,048	21,442	1,776	1,827	374	392	2,196	2,316
West.	35,473	35,531	1,768	1,804	627	641	3,845	3,963
U. S.	317,022	326,155	1,677	1,748	5,317	5,701	35,343	36,543